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JOAN SELIG, Dal's woman athlete of the year: Off to Edinburgh to play for Canada.



HELEN CASTONGUAY, field hockey and basketball star: Named to Canada's Top 12 basketball line-up.



BOB THAYER: He'll wrestle the Football Tigers into shape next season.



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UNIVERSITY NEWS

THANKS

Deep Drill '74... Wanted: Ocean Managers... Nancy Buzzell... The Fentress Wolves... Dentistry's J.D. McLean... Stretching for Success... The Threat of Freons... Scientist of the Year... Dr. Horace Read... Coaches of the Year... \$0.\$...

They were some of the front page highlights of the *University News* year, a year that we on the staff of the paper have enjoyed.

Today's issue is the 17th and last of 1974-75. We will be back in business in September.

The co-operation we have received in producing the paper in the past nine months has been tremendous, from the sources of

information and news to those involved in the mechanics of its production - University Graphics and Typesetting, Wamboldt-Waterfield who took most of the pictures, and The Dartmouth Free Press, who printed the paper.

While the measure of support and co-operation from our sources of information has been better all-round than in the past, a number of areas have been exceptionally good in their liaison with us, and we hope the flow of information and news will continue next season.

Meanwhile, the summer break doesn't mean we will be idle - so please, keep the information coming to us, either for dissemination outside the university or for use in the first issues of 1975-76.

\$852,000 for IPA

'MARGINAL WORK WORLD' STUDY

Dalhousie University has been awarded a five-year research grant of \$852,000 by the Canada Council.

The award was the result of a proposal developed by an inter-disciplinary research team centered at the Institute of Public Affairs. The proposal relates to a program that will focus on an analysis of segmentation and disadvantage in work, examining especially the marginal work world, its relationship to the central work world and its role in the Atlantic region.

Dr. Henry D. Hicks, president of the university, was enthusiastic about the program, and praised the institute for its initiative. "The institute has an outstanding record as an agency for community-oriented research and service. We are justifiably proud that one of the largest grants of this nature ever awarded to a Canadian university has come to Dalhousie through the institute team."

Dr. Hicks said that the term "marginal work world" had been carefully chosen. "It is conceived as marginal in the sense that it is characterized by small, labor-intensive firms, with a preponderance of low-income employees. This is in contrast to the central work world of government service and large, capital-intensive, strongly unionized industry."

University aid, too

The grant will be administered by the institute, and the research team will be based at the institute.

Dr. Hicks noted that the university would also be making a substantial contribution to the five-year program, not only in terms of additional funding, but in manpower and resources as well.

"The research cannot help but strengthen Dalhousie's relationship with its constituency and assuredly will enrich the teaching and research opportunities provided at the university.

"We are conscious of the obligations as well as of the opportunities the Canada Council has presented to us by giving us the grant. There was stiff competition from across Canada for the council's funds, and we appreciate the council's decision. We also congratulate the members of the research team who developed the proposal."

Imaginative proposal

Brian Flemming, Canada Council representative for Nova Scotia, also commented on the award.

"As acting chairman of the council, and as the member from Nova Scotia, I am delighted that one of the first of the new Program Grants of the Canada Council should be awarded to Dalhousie University."

"I congratulate the Institute of Public Affairs for having achieved this great success and for the imaginative programme which they submitted to council."

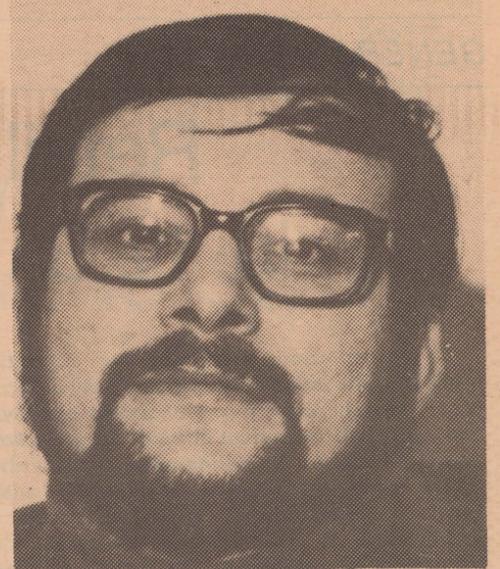
Dr. Guy Henson, Director of the Institute of Public Affairs, added his congratulations to the research group, comprised of Dr. Donald H. Clairmont, chairman; Drs. Fred Wien, Andrew S. Harvey, A. Paul Pross, Peter Butler and Winston Jackson. Dr. Henson is an ex officio member of the team.

The project proposal was developed at the institute by Dr. Clairmont, an associate professor of sociology, and Dr. Wien, visiting lecturer with the Department of Sociology, both of whom are research associates in the Regional and Urban Studies Centre of the institute.

Sense of commitment

A grant from Canada Health and Welfare late in 1973 launched the social policy research program from which the present project evolved. Dr. Henson stressed the research team's "strong sense of

cont. p.18



Dr. Donald M. Clairmont: Project leader

\$121,000 research awards

Eight Dalhousie faculty members and seventeen students are the recipients of Canada Council awards worth more than \$121,000.

Juries of independent specialists screen the successful candidates from the many applicants for leave and research fellowships, doctoral and renewable doctoral fellowships.

Leave fellowships enable faculty members of Canadian universities to undertake up to a years independent research or study while on sabbatical leave.

Research fellowships go to scholars who are working full time on a specific research project while on leave. Doctoral and renewable doctoral awards are for PhD students to proceed with their studies, usually the writing of their thesis, in combination with their research.

For names, projects and background on each of the recipients, see pages 12 and 13.

2 Dal students among top 10 in physics exam

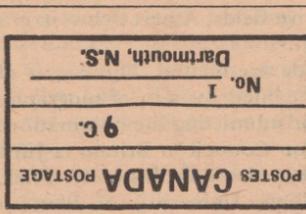
Two Dalhousie students, William Ross McKinnon of Pictou, and Peter Kenneth Stokoe, of Halifax, were among the top 10 of the over 100 who wrote the National Physics Examination earlier this year.

The examination is written by most honours physics students in Canadian universities.

This year, 119 students took the examination, and all of the Dalhousie students taking part were in the top half, and the pair in the top 10 were placed fourth and sixth.

Both McKinnon and Stokoe graduate next week with their BSc (honours in physics) degrees.

McKinnon is staying at Dalhousie to study for his master's, and Stokoe is going to Stanford University.



Hold on to those ID cards

Students - if you're coming back to Dalhousie in September, DON'T THROW AWAY your ID cards. You'll need them.

Too many students have been returning and asking for new cards. No need. Saving the old ones will avoid line-ups at registration time and will save the university money.

Revalidating stickers will go on the old ones.

GENERAL NEWS

Retail gas industry in N. S. to be studied

The distribution, marketing and regulation of the retail gasoline industry in Nova Scotia will be the subject of a research project to be carried out by Dalhousie University's Government Studies Program for the Nova Scotia Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities.

The study will focus on a comparative analysis of the retail gasoline industry in Nova Scotia and other provinces in Canada and will result in an analysis of regulatory alternatives available to the Board of Commissioners, who have the responsibility to regulate the industry.

Director for the project is Professor Rowland Harrison, associate dean of Dalhousie Law School. Team members include Dr. John Sear, Dean of Arts and

Science, St. Francis Xavier University; Dr. Ronald Storey, Dalhousie; and Dr. Joseph Shulman, St. Mary's University. Professor Richard Glube, Dalhousie, will serve as adviser to the research team.

The project, an inter-institutional effort, is jointly sponsored by the Board of Commissioners and the Government Studies Program. A preliminary report is expected by early fall, according to program director, Dr. Robert Foster.

The study is one of a number being carried out under the Government Studies Program, which was established more than two years ago under a grant from the Ford Foundation and designed to provide independent studies on medium and long-range policy questions for governments and other agencies.

AUCC executive director named

Dr. Claude Thibault will assume the duties of executive director of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada on July 1. He succeeds Dr. Colin B. Mackay, who retires at the end of June after serving AUCC as its executive director since 1971.

Dr. Thibault will be responsible to the board of directors for the affairs of the AUCC, a national, voluntary association of 63 universities and colleges. In particular, he will direct the activities of the association's secretariat in Ottawa.

Dr. Thibault joined AUCC in 1974 to take up the position of associate director.

Prior to his appointment with the association, Dr. Thibault was professor of history and assistant to the principal of Bishop's University (Lennoxville, Quebec).

Dr. Thibault also lectured in English and history at Universite de Sherbrooke.

He is a member of the Canadian Historical Association and served as a member of the council 1965-68 and as president of the committee on the evaluation of the profession in 1968. He is a member of the Society for Historians of American Foreign Relations and of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs (chairman, Sherbrooke-Lennoxville branch 1970-72 and member, national executive committee 1970-73), was a trustee of the Sherbrooke library 1967-69 and president of the Sherbrooke-Lennoxville section of the National Ballet of Canada 1966-69.

African Studies: Extension of school program sought

Dr. K. V. Ram, secretary of the Committee on African Studies at Dalhousie, is hoping that the extension program it launched at the beginning of the current academic year in co-operation with the International Education Centre at Saint Mary's University, can be extended next year.

The goal of the program is to promote better understanding of Africa among high school students with lectures on African themes, group discussions and documentary films with commentary by informed lecturers.

"The exposure of high school students to Africans as

much as to African topics is an important aspect of the program," said Dr. Ram.

To date, all visits to schools in the program have been made by African students at Dalhousie. "That the program is becoming increasingly popular is indicative of the students' interest in Africa, and has encouraged the organizers to expand it further."

It is hoped that the program now available to schools in the Halifax-Dartmouth area will become available to neighboring communities in 1975-76.

Dr. Ram (424-6471) will be happy to provide further information.

\$1600 APICS research scholarships for two Dalhousie students

Two Dalhousie University students have been awarded 1975 summer research scholarships valued at a minimum of \$1600 each from the Atlantic Provinces Inter-University Committee on the Sciences (APICS). Summer scholarships were awarded by APICS to 12 Atlantic university students out of 42 applicants.

Peter Kenneth Stokoe of Halifax, an honors physics student, will conduct his research at the University of New Brunswick under Professor D.P. Atherton. His studies will involve modelling and simulation of problems in systems dynamics.

Carolyn Denyse Landry also of Halifax, a psychology student, will be under the guidance of Dr. Murray Schwartz at Saint Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, investigating "the relationship between cerebral dominance, lateral dominance and reading ability in elementary school children".

The APICS student summer research scholarships were established to provide Atlantic university science students an opportunity to conduct research in their major field under the guidance of professors in science departments throughout the region. A project involving co-operation among universities and between universities and government, the award program is also designed to allow students to study and do research work at other universities and at government research laboratories in the four Atlantic provinces.

Four from Dal on computer study group

Representatives of Dalhousie are serving on a number of sub-committees of the Atlantic Universities' Computer Study, which was initiated last year by the Association of Atlantic Universities with support from the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission, the federal Department of Communications, and the governments of the four Atlantic provinces.

The study deals with the sharing of computer resources in Atlantic universities. Its objectives are:

To survey current usage of computer resources, including personnel, academic courses, computer hardware, software, and computer/communications links, by the Atlantic universities.

To determine the needs of the Atlantic Universities that might be met by the application of computer technology.

To investigate the impacts of current and future computer technologies on these needs.

To determine computer system parameters that meet these needs.

To investigate the possibilities of links with governmental and industrial users of computers within the Atlantic Region.

To investigate the possibilities of links with university and other computer users outside the Atlantic Region.

To advise on the most cost-effective and appropriate form of computer resource sharing for the Atlantic Region.

To ensure flexibility for growth and for the incorporation of new computer technologies as they emerge.

To produce an overall development plan designed to coordinate existing and planned Atlantic University efforts and resources related to computer technology.

A number of sub-committees have been appointed to work with Dr. R. J. MacKinnon, director of the study, and consider particular aspects of co-operative approaches. These are concerned with the following matters:

- 1 - Computerized library systems. Anna Oxley.
- 2 - Policies with respect to the establishment of an office or secretariat to coordinate computer activity.
- 3 - Computerized business systems.
- 4 - Possible relations with Government Computer Centres or Crown Corporations.
- 5 - The effective use of the computer in instruction including computer assisted instruction in universities.
- 6 - The education of teachers with respect to appropriate use of computers in secondary education.
- 7 - The lack of Computer Science Research Funds from NRC, DDC, etc.
- 8 - Computer related curricula.
- 9 - Feasibility of agreeing to standards (like WICHE) for information systems.

Intab Ali, Director of the Computer Centre at Dalhousie, is a member of the first and fourth sub-committees; Dr. R. S. Rodger, of the Psychology Department is on the seventh; Anna Oxley, assistant university librarian (technical services) is on the first; and Bill Carpan, analysis analyst with Systems Design and Development Services, is on the ninth.

Members of the University community who have views or opinions about matters under consideration by the study committee are invited to get in touch with Dr. MacKinnon, Director, Atlantic Universities Computer Study, Suite 500, Duke Street Tower, Scotia Square, Halifax, B3J 2L4.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

This is the last regular issue of the University News for the current academic year.

The paper will resume publication early in September. A schedule of the 1975-76 deadlines and publications dates will be circulated to departments and offices early in August.

Schweitzer prizes established

The Southeastern North Carolina Educational, Historical and Scientific Foundation will mark the 100th Anniversary of Albert Schweitzer's birth in October by initiating the Albert Schweitzer International Prizes.

The prizes will consist of three gold medals: one for medicine, one for music, and one for the humanities. Accompanying each medal will be a substantial cash award.

The prizes will be presented to three individuals who adumbrate, in their respective fields, Albert Schweitzer's motto, "Reverence for life".

Nominations from Canada are invited. The names of nominees should be accompanied by a brief biography and/or citation. Deadline for submitting the nominations to an International Selection Council in Britain is June 15. Nominations should be sent to: Professor W. Flint, Dept. of Spanish and Italian, University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, N6A 3K7.



Dr. Sonia Jones

Cookbook sales send three more to Spain

Sales from Dr. Sonia Jones' *What You Always Wanted to Know About Spanish Cooking* will send three more Dalhousie students to Spain for the summer.

Judith Bode, Lucie Dorval and Bryan Wood were chosen (for their academic scholarship and interest in Spain) as recipients of a trip to Spain. Prime purpose is for them to gain expertise in the language through speaking, living and working with Spanish-speaking people.

Last summer, three students, Julie West, Nora Wilson and Martha Ellis, were given awards to go to Spain and Colombia.

Judith Bode and Lucie Dorval will take classes while in Spain. Bode, a second-year student, will be studying at Santander on the north coast. Dorval, a first-year student, will spend five months at Salamanca. Bryan Wood will travel.

Dr. Jones is optimistic that the Spanish cookbook will continue to bring in revenue so that the project can become an annual one and perhaps be expanded.

The cookbook is highly practical in that all ingredients used in the recipes can be obtained in local stores. The cookbook sells for \$3 and is available at the Department of Spanish, 1376 LeMarchant Street.

Summer course May 19 - July 23

The University's Television Services are again offering a summer course, this year from May 19 to July 23.

TV Services Co-ordinator Kate Carmichael said the course, restricted to 15 students, is open to student, staff, faculty and the public. Sessions will be held Monday and Wednesday evenings.

Last summer's course was successful, as were evening courses during the fall and winter.

Those enrolled in it learn TV production skills, programming, have access to audio and lighting equipment, videotape machines, cameras, telecine, and staging facilities. They also learn handling of cameras, lighting, audio control and switching.

Cost of the course: \$75.

TELEVISION STUDIO PRODUCTION 1



Interest high in Law's public service committee program

Interest in the continuing education program offered by the Faculty of Law's Public Services Committee has shown a marked increase with registration averaging about 150 per conference for the 1974-75 season. A record registration of 200 was recorded for the March conference on the University and the Law with that figure being matched at last week's Collective Bargaining session.

All indications are that the original objectives of the Public Service Committee to provide continuing legal education, public legal education and an on-going liaison with the bar and members of the profession in the Atlantic region have been beneficial.

The subjects of the seminars illustrate the scope of the committee's attempts in meeting these goals: The Law and Condominium Development, Administrative Law Remedies, New Directions in Legal Rights (with emphasis on legal reform), Recent Developments in Torts and Automobile Insurance, Fundamentals of Bankruptcy Law, Sentencing Alternatives, The University and the Law, and Collective Bargaining in the Context of Inflation.

There has been an enthusiastic response from faculty, practitioners and laymen. All segments of the law professions (teachers, students, members of the bench, practising barristers including an encouraging number of out-of-province lawyers) is by far the major audience, but specific conferences have brought developers, community planners, insurance brokers, parole and correction officers, government and business personnel, educational administrators, private citizen groups and labor representatives to the meetings.

An important adjunct to the educational service has been the annual book displays by the major law publishing companies of de Boo, Carswell, C.C.H. and Canada Law Book. A special highlight last year was the Travelling Road Show on Law Office Management which featured the latest technological innovations and concepts in office management. A question and answer forum on career opportunities in the profession was arranged for students as a special law-hour presentation with downtown lawyers taking part. In answer to a special request the committee arranged a two-day conference on the University and the Law in conjunction with the Association of Atlantic Universities.

The high interest in continuing legal education locally and nationally has meant active liaison between the law school's committee and the Nova Scotia Barristers Society's continuing education program (the Travelling Road Show) and the provincial branch of the Canadian Bar Association (administrative law remedies). A more recent example of the co-operation was the Federation of Law Societies' refresher course on criminal law procedures hosted at the law school last fall. This attracted 170 lawyers from across Canada.

Publication of conference proceedings has become an important aspect of the committee's activities. Six transcripts have been edited and are available to members of the Bar for a small charge.

Co-operation with the community in an effort to meet its public legal education commitment took the form of an eight-week Saturday morning series dealing with the planning process. This was held in conjunction with the Community Planning Association of Canada (Nova Scotia branch).

Financing of the education program has been amply covered by a conference registration fee of \$15.

Computer users elect officers

The Dalhousie University Computer Users Group (DUCUG) is open to any user or potential user of Dalhousie University computers. Membership is granted on application to the secretary of the group. DUCUG elections were held at the annual meeting recently and the following have now taken office for 1975-76: President: A.J. (Andy) Ross, Co-ordinator, Tech. Services Language Labs; Secretary: Rod Regier, 3rd year student;

On the executive committee: Roger Doyle, Asst. Prof., Biology; Gerald MacKay, graduate student, Physics; A.P. Smith, programmer, Preventive Medicine; Mike Kaptien, student, Commerce; R. Holmes, Asst. Prof., Mathematics; Glenn Johnson, programmer, Geology; Don Gregory, programmer, Computer Centre.

The aim of DUCUG is to further interest in, use of, and development of computer systems at Dal, and to help to maintain communication between users and the university administration. The executive committee, which includes the president and secretary, acts as the intermediary, investigating complaints brought by users, or against users by the centre.

Andy Ross, the new president has been an active member of the group since 1971 when he graduated with his BA in French (honors). Mr. Ross a lieutenant and electronics expert in the armed forces for 16½ years, will hold the post for one year.

Libraries switch to summer hours

Summer hours at the Killam and Macdonald libraries are now in effect and will hold until Sept. 2.

Killam and Macdonald:

9 am - 10 pm, Monday-Thursday

9 am - 6 pm, Friday

1 pm - 6 pm, Saturday

1 pm - 10 pm, Sunday

Killam Special Services:

9 am - 5 pm, Monday-Friday with service from the Circulation desk during remaining open hours.

Killam Special Collections and Music Resources Centre:

9 am - 5 pm, Monday-Friday

Law publications off the press

The latest issues of Dalhousie Law School publications — the Law Journal, produced by the faculty and Ansul, a student quarterly, are off the press.

Faculty of the law school share the spotlight with colleagues from universities of Sydney, Queen's, Toronto, Carleton, and London, England in articles, comments and reviews contributed to the Dalhousie Law Journal. Among the articles featured are The Creative Role of the Law, The Law Reform Commission of Canada, and comments on the office of the Nova Scotia Ombudsman.

The main article in Ansul deals with a review of the law students-police recruiting program held last summer. Students also took a look at rape and euthanasia.

Business course for doctors

Dalhousie's division of continuing medical education offered a short course on business management this week for members of the medical profession in solo and small group practices.

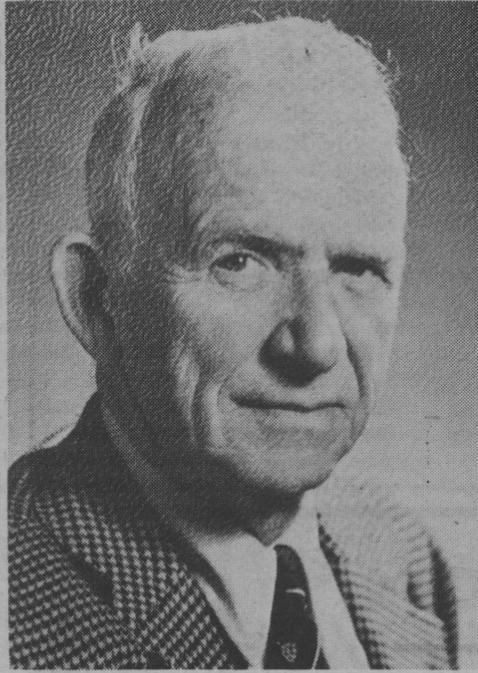
The course, designed in four modules, examined problems of management facilities and equipment, personnel and communication. Workshops and group reports rounded out the two-day meeting which was also attended by office managers and non-medical personnel, accompanied by their employer.

CONVOCACTIONS

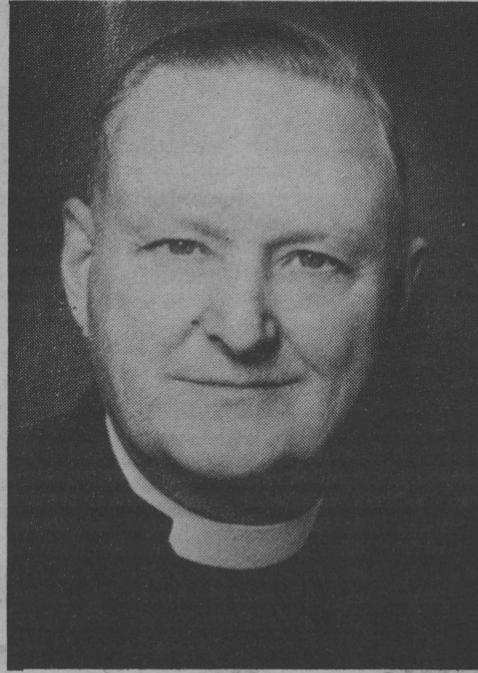
Eight to receive



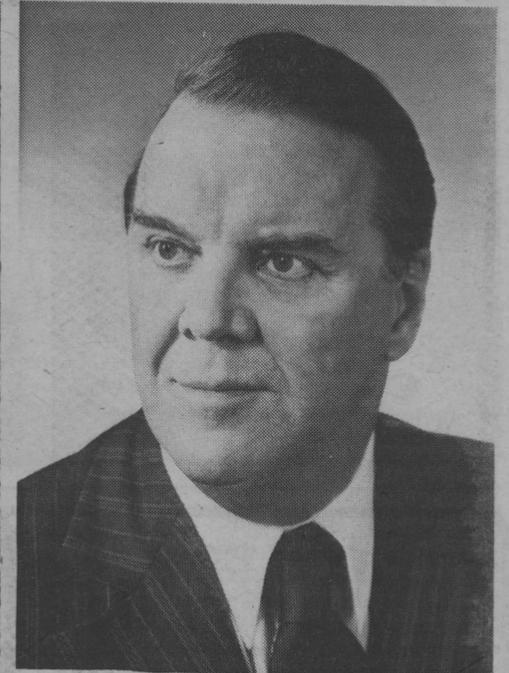
Miss C.I. MacFarlane



Dr. J.P. Humphrey



Dr. D.M. Sinclair



Hon. I.M. MacKeigan

Eight honorary degrees will be conferred during Dalhousie's six convocation ceremonies this month. Receiving them will be:

Dr. John Peters Humphrey, retired United Nations official and law teacher, of Montreal;

Miss Constance Ida MacFarlane, biologist, teacher and seaweed expert, of Halifax;

Rev. Dr. Archibald Donald MacKinnon, Cape Breton minister for 40 years and former Moderator of the Presbyterian Church of Canada;

Rev. Dr. Donald Maclean Sinclair, United Church minister in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island for 45 years;

Dr. Luther Reginald Wynter, former medical officer of health in Antigua, W.I., long-time ophthalmologist, and a Senator of Antigua;

The Hon. Ian Malcolm MacKeigan, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia and former chairman of the Atlantic Development Board and a member of the Economic Council of Canada;

Dr. Stewart A. MacGregor, well-known Ontario children's dentist and community leader in Toronto; and

Dr. Eva W. Mader Macdonald, physician, community leader and Chancellor of the University of Toronto.

All but Dr. Humphrey and Dr. MacGregor are graduates of Dalhousie.

The convocations at which the degrees will be conferred are as follows:

Wednesday, May 14 (10 am, Cohn Auditorium), Faculty of Dentistry; Dr. MacGregor, who will also be the convocation speaker;

Thursday, May 15 (10 am, Cohn Auditorium), Faculty of Health Professions; Dr. MacKinnon — speaker;

Thursday, May 15 (2 pm, Dalhousie Rink), Faculty of Arts and Science (BA, BSc, BSc, Eng-Phys); Dr. Sinclair — speaker; Miss MacFarlane;

Friday, May 16 (10 am, Cohn Auditorium), Faculty of Law; Chief Justice MacKeigan — speaker; Dr. Humphrey;

Friday, May 16 (2 pm, Rink), balance of Arts and Science degrees; Faculty of Graduate Studies; Dr. Wynter; speaker — Dr. Humphrey, who will receive his degree at the law convocation that morning;

Tuesday, May 27 (10 am, Cohn Auditorium), Faculty of Medicine; Dr. Macdonald, speaker.

Dr. Humphrey was born in Hampton, N.B., and educated at Rothesay College, Mount Allison University and McGill (B.Comm, BA, BCL, PhD).

After private practice in Montreal from 1931 to 1936, he joined McGill's Faculty of Law, being appointed Dean in 1946. In that year, he was appointed Director of the Division of Human Rights with the United Nations, and he held this post until 1966.

While with the United Nations, Dr. Humphrey was a member of the sub-commission on the prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities, executive secretary of the Conference on Freedom of Information (at Geneva in 1948) and attended other UN

conferences on refugees and stateless persons.

In 1963, he was principal secretary to the UN fact-finding mission to South Viet Nam.

Dr. Humphrey was a member of the International Commission of Jurists, the Canadian Council of International Law, the International Law Association, the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, the UN Association in Canada (president, 1968-70), a member of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women in Canada, president of Amnesty International (Canada), and the Canadian Foundation for Human Rights.

In 1965, he received the International Co-operation Year citation from Canada; the following year, was awarded the World Jewish Congress citation; and in 1973, from the World Peace Through Law Centre, received the World Legal Scholar Award, and the John Read Medal from the Canadian Council of International Law. He is an Officer of the Order of Canada.

Dr. Humphrey has received honorary degrees from the Universities of Algiers, Ottawa, Carleton and St. Thomas.

Miss MacFarlane, a native of Charlottetown, P.E.I., was educated at Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown and the Universities of Dalhousie and Toronto. At Dalhousie, where she received her Bachelor's degree, she won the Governor-General's Medal and was the university's first honours graduate in biology. After graduate study at the University of Toronto, Miss MacFarlane received her Master's degree from Dalhousie, following which she taught physics and chemistry, having established the Grade 11 science course, at Summerside High School. On a travelling fellowship awarded by the Canadian Federation of University Women, she attended the University of Liverpool and studied seaweed there and at the university's marine station on the Isle of Man.

On her return to Canada, Miss MacFarlane became head of the science department at Mount Allison School for Girls, then vice-principal and later principal, after which she taught botany for two years at the University of Alberta, where she was also Dean of the Women's Residence.

In 1948, she was a special lecturer at Victoria College (now university), and the following year, was appointed head of the seaweeds division of the Nova Scotia Research Foundation, where her work was directed towards the development of seaweed industry. Miss MacFarlane also taught part-time at Acadia University and occasionally at Dalhousie.

Since 1970, Miss MacFarlane has been a seaweed consultant to Environment Canada's Fisheries Service industrial development branch, the Prince Edward Island government, and to commercial seaweed companies.

Miss MacFarlane, who has contributed to many technical journals, is a member of the Canadian Botanical Association, the Nova Scotian Institute of Science, the British Phycological Association, the International Phycological Association and the American Botanical Society.

Dr. MacKinnon was born at Lake Ainslie in Cape Breton. He was educated in Cape Breton and at the Provincial Normal College in Truro before teaching for four years in Nova Scotia and one in Saskatchewan. He returned to attend Dalhousie, and was graduated with his BA in 1925. He attended Pine Hill Divinity Hall and then transferred to Presbyterian College, Montreal, graduating in 1927. From 1927 to 1967, he ministered in one pastoral charge, Little Narrows-Whycocomagh, Cape Breton.

Dr. MacKinnon was Clerk of the Presbytery of Cape Breton for 35 years, and in 1937 was elected Moderator of the Synod of the Maritime provinces. In 1957 he became Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, whose Synod celebrates its 100th anniversary this year.

Dr. MacKinnon's first language is Gaelic, and for many years, he conducted services regularly in that language. He has written "A History of the Presbyterian Church in Cape Breton", due to be published before the end of this year. In 1947, he received an honorary degree from Presbyterian College.

Dr. Sinclair was born at Belfast, Prince Edward Island, and educated at Pictou Academy, Dalhousie University (BA, MA), Pine Hill Divinity Hall and Edinburgh University. He was ordained in 1924 and like Dr. MacKinnon, his mother tongue is Gaelic.

He served congregations at Linden-Northport, Cumberland County, Valleyfield-Orwell Head, Prince Edward Island; Trinity, Sydney; Fort Massey, Halifax, the latter from 1948 until his retirement in 1969. During the Second World War he was a chaplain with the Royal Canadian Navy.

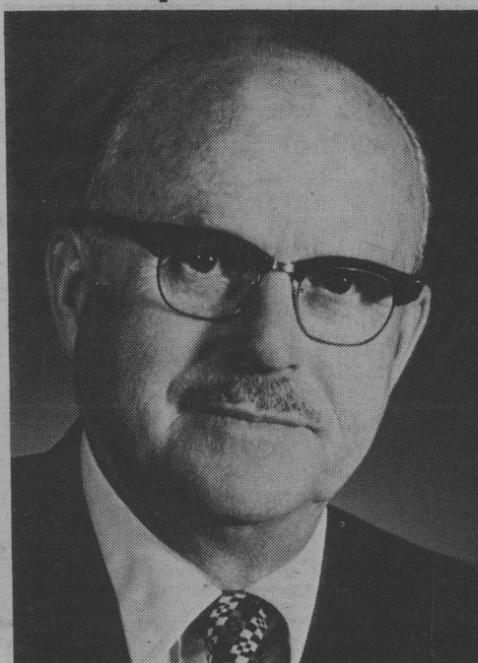
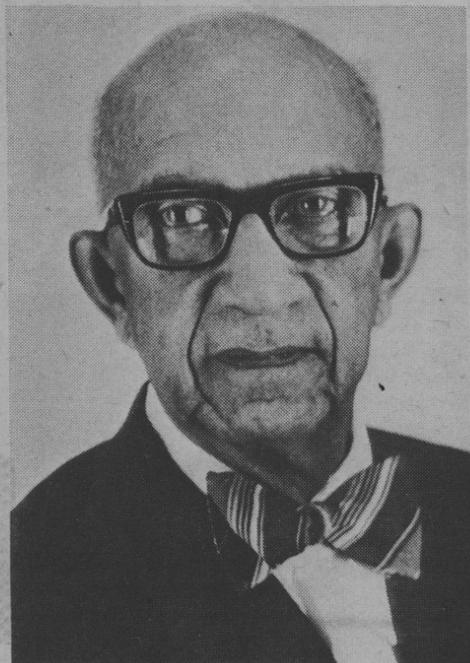
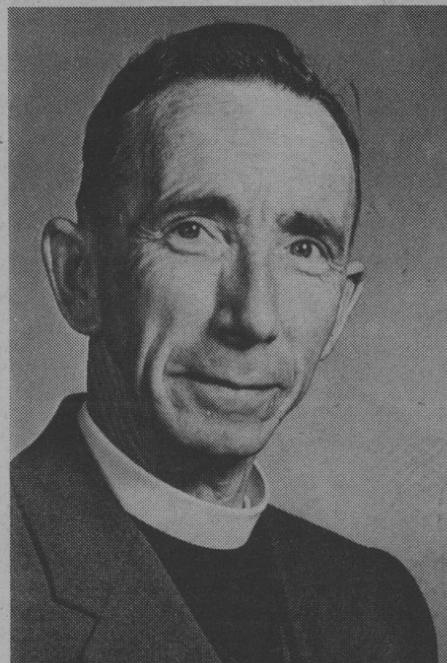
Dr. Sinclair was a member of the Board of Governors of Dalhousie, the Pine Hill Senate, is a past-president of the Maritime Conference of the United Church of Canada, past-president of the North British Society, Halifax; past-grand master of the Masons of Nova Scotia; past-president, Nova Scotia Historical Society; member of the Canadian Club, the Royal Canadian Legion, Royal United Services Institute, Commercial Club of Halifax, the Clan Maclean Association, An Comunn Gaidhealach, and the Scottish Rite 33 degree. He is now head of the Royal Order of Scotland for Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and minister emeritus of Fort Massey Church.

Dr. Sinclair's father, the Rev. A. Maclean Sinclair, lectured at Dalhousie from 1907 to 1914 on Celtic languages and literature, and he too received an honorary degree, in 1914, from Dalhousie. The family connection with the university is still being maintained: one of Dr. Sinclair's three sons, Dr. Alasdair, is chairman of the Economics Department.

Dr. Wynter, who was born in Jamaica, obtained his MD, CM from Dalhousie in 1925, and he will attend the 50th reunion of the Class of '25 during convocation week.

After two years of private practice in Hamilton, Ont., Dr. Wynter was asked by the British government to

honorary degrees



Dr. A.D. MacKinnon

Dr. L.R. Wynter

Dr. S.A. MacGregor

Dr. E.W.M. Macdonald

become medical officer in Antigua in 1927. Post-graduate study included anaesthesia, ophthalmology and radiology.

From 1931 to 1964, Dr. Wynter practised as an ophthalmologist but relinquished his post as medical officer in 1953. In 1948, he introduced to Antigua, St. Kitts and Trinidad transorbital leucotomy operations, and electro-shock treatment for mental diseases. He was awarded the MBE in 1940.

In 1956, Dr. Wynter became a member of the Legislature of Antigua, and in 1959 was a member of the executive council and minister without portfolio. He was made an OBE in 1962, and his CBE was conferred on him by Queen Elizabeth during her visit to the West Indies in 1966. That year, Dr. Wynter was appointed chairman of the advisory committee of the extra-mural department of the University of the West Indies.

He was appointed to the Senate of Antigua in 1967 and became president of the Senate that year, acting on many occasions as Governor. Dr. Wynter received an honorary degree from the University of the West Indies in 1972.

Chief Justice MacKeigan, a native of Saint John, N.B., was educated at Moose Jaw, Sask., the University of Saskatchewan, Dalhousie University (BA, MA, LLB) and the University of Toronto (MA in public administration).

During his student days at Dalhousie, he was editor of the *Dalhousie Gazette*, a member of the Student Council, and received the Malcolm Honour Award in 1938. He was a political science lecturer from 1938 to 1940, and lectured at the law school from 1952 to 1962.

Admitted to the Nova Scotia Bar in 1939, he was in private practice in Halifax for a year with Burchell, Smith and Company. In 1940 he became deputy enforcement administrator of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in Ottawa, a post he held until 1946, when he was appointed deputy commissioner of the Combines Investigation Commission.

He became a Queen's Counsel in 1954, and between 1950 and 1973, the year he was appointed Chief Justice, he was a member of the firm of MacKeigan, Cox, Downie and Mitchell, and predecessor firms. He was admitted to the Prince Edward Island Bar in 1970.

Chief Justice MacKeigan is a governor of the Public Archives of Nova Scotia; a Fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers; a fellow of the Foundation for Legal Research in Canada; honorary vice-president of the Canadian Red Cross Society (president, Nova Scotia division, 1953-55).

He was chairman of the Atlantic Development Board, 1963-69; a member of the Economic Council of Canada, 1965-71; chairman of the board, Atlantic Research Centre for Mental Retardation, 1968-73; a director of the Nova Scotia Research Foundation, 1970-73; a governor of the Canadian Tax Foundation, 1963-64; a Governor of the Canadian Welfare Council, 1961-64; president, Halifax-Dartmouth Welfare Council, 1963.

The chief justice was president of the Nova Scotia

Barristers' Society, 1960-61; vice-president of the Canadian Bar Association for Nova Scotia, 1962-64; and member of the national executive of the CBA, 1969-71.

Dr. MacGregor was born at Pakenham, Ont., and educated there, Armprior and at the University of Toronto, graduating in 1931 from the dental school. Before setting up practice in Toronto, he spent the summer following his graduation driving a provincial government car with a First World War army foot drill attached to the running board, from town to town in the Cochrane district, serving the dental needs of the needy in stables, churches and community hall.

In 1943, he established the department of pedodontics in the dental school at the University of Toronto, and served as its head for 24 years. He initiated or was involved in many Junior Red Cross dental health projects serving children in Ontario, and is an honorary life member of the Red Cross. He also established a department of dentistry in the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto, the dental clinic in Scarborough General Hospital and clinics elsewhere.

Dr. MacGregor last year raised \$50,000 for dental research at the Faculty of Dentistry at Toronto, and during his years of community service, the Red Cross supplied close to half a million dollars to promote better dental health.

He was president of the North Toronto Dental Association in 1937; president of the Academy of Dentistry, 1941-42; a director of the American Academy of Pedodontics, 1947-49; a Fellow of the International College of Dentists since 1949.

Dr. Macdonald was born in Halifax and educated at Dalhousie. While at Dalhousie, she was a member of the champion basketball team for years, and later was Nova Scotia badminton champion. She graduated from the medical school in 1927 and two years later, obtained her Diploma in Public Health from the University of Toronto.

On a Connaught fellowship, Dr. Macdonald was a research assistant in the department of hygiene and preventive medicine at the University of Toronto from 1929 to 1933. She was also a member of the active medical staff at Women's College Hospital from 1929 to 1968, and staff bacteriologist from 1939 to 1952. Throughout her career she was involved with medical clinics, in addition to laboratory work and her private practice in Toronto. She was chief of the out-patient department for two years and director of hospital health from 1952 to 1966.

She is senior member of the Canadian Medical Association, a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, the Federation of Medical Women of Canada (honorary life membership), and has been associated with the YWCA, the University Women's Club, the Children's Aid Society, the Red Cross blood donor clinic and the Canadian Welfare Council.

Last year, Dr. Macdonald was voted alumnus of the year by the Dalhousie Medical Alumni Association. Also last year, she was installed as Chancellor of the University of Toronto. She will also receive an honorary degree from Mount Saint Vincent University on May 11.

CONVOICATIONS 1975

- May 9 (Friday) — Senate meeting for approval of graduation lists.)
- May 14: Cohn Auditorium — 10:00 a.m.
Dip. Dent. Hyg., D.D.S. — Academic procession assemble in main lobby, Dalhousie Arts Centre at 9:30 a.m.
- May 14: Rehearsals — Dalhousie Memorial Rink
9:00 a.m. for 2:00 p.m. Convocation on May 15
10:30 a.m. for 2:00 p.m. Convocation on May 16
- May 15: Cohn Auditorium — 10:00 a.m.
B.Sc. (Pharm.), B.P.E., B.N., Dip.P.H.N., O.P.N., Physio. Academic procession assemble in main lobby, Dalhousie Arts Centre at 9:30 a.m.
- May 15: Dalhousie Memorial Rink — 2:00 p.m.
B.A., B.Sc., B.Sc.(Eng. Phys.)
Assembly for Convocations:

- Front Row, Party, Board of Governors, Special Guests — Board and Senate Room — 1:30 p.m.
- Senate and Faculty — Gymnasium Stage — 1:30 p.m.
- Graduands — Gymnasium — 1:15 p.m.
- May 16: Cohn Auditorium — 10:00 a.m.
LL.B. — Academic procession assemble in main foyer, Weldon Law Building at 9:30 a.m.
- May 16: Dalhousie Memorial Rink — 2:00 p.m.
B.Com., B.Ed., B.Mus.Ed., Cert.P.A., M.A., M.Sc., M.B.A., M.P.A., M.L.S., M.S.W., M.P.E., LL.M., Ph.D.
Assembly for Convocation:
(Same as May 15, 1975 — 2:00 p.m. Convocation.)
- May 27: Cohn Auditorium — 10:00 a.m.
M.D. — Medical Convocation — Academic procession assemble in main lobby, Dalhousie Arts Centre at 9:30 a.m.

SYSTEMS DESIGN

Beginning in June last year, the Systems Design staff began a detailed study of the Alumni and Fund Office's operation. The results of the study indicated a real need for computerization of records to help the staff cope with its daily housekeeping tasks.

Saving time, effort, space and money

The Alumni and Fund Office had a problem.

Its quarters in the Student Union Building were spacious when the staff moved there, from the Arts and Administration Building. But that was nearly eight years ago.

And, as Bruce Irwin, Director of Alumni Affairs, said: "A few years ago, when Dalhousie had a relatively small enrolment, it was not difficult to maintain the alumni file manually."

In the last couple of years, however, the second-floor office was literally being taken over by filing cabinets.

The staff was faced with a massive record-keeping system that involved 40,000 alumni cards. "Now, more than 1500 new alumni join our ranks each year, and we have had to find a more efficient method of acquiring and storing information on each one," said Mr. Irwin.

One file was growing at an annual rate of 10 per cent, another at five per cent. This meant an overburdening increase in manual tracing and filing.

So the office enlisted the aid of the university's Systems Design and Development Services staff.

The problems were identified, and recommendations to Alumni Director Irwin were accepted, and computerization is well under way.

"The computer will eliminate a great deal of the manual work and reduce the amount of space needed for the storage of information."

Once the recommendations had been approved, it was full steam ahead for computer analyst Bernice MacDonald who had made the initial study. Implementation was then the key to success and the central focus was training those personnel involved in records maintenance.

STAGE ONE: The why and the how of designing a form so that data could be loaded into the computer; the introduction of computer jargon into the general instruction process; and generally making the office staff feel comfortable with the new technology.

STAGE TWO: The staff were now rounding the corner in their training program. They learned to edit data once the computer cards had been punched, to read output, and pass corrections.

STAGE THREE: The creation and updating of a master file of records. The target is to have about one-third of the traceable cards completed by the end of May, with all active alumni cards on the master list by the end of this year.

What did computerization of records really do for the Alumni and Fund operation?

The most significant features by far are the speed of reporting and the sophisticated selection. This is best illustrated through the interface with the student record-



Pat Bewers and Bernice MacDonald (right) watch Alumni staffer, Minnie Denton (seated) pull a card from one of the old revolving card files. In the background are a few of the many cabinets that hold alumni records. (Wamboldt-Waterfield)

keeping system which contains the list of potential annual graduates (and future alumni). What used to take three months to accomplish (getting these names on the Alumni lists) can now be managed in one-two weeks. The only real time expended is in correlating and checking names.

Space had become a major problem in the Alumni Office. Where there used to be four or five cards for each name, there is now only one file per person. The master record will be housed in two filing cabinets displacing a total area of about 72" X 18" - a reduction of space previously allocated for filed information to one quarter of what it was.

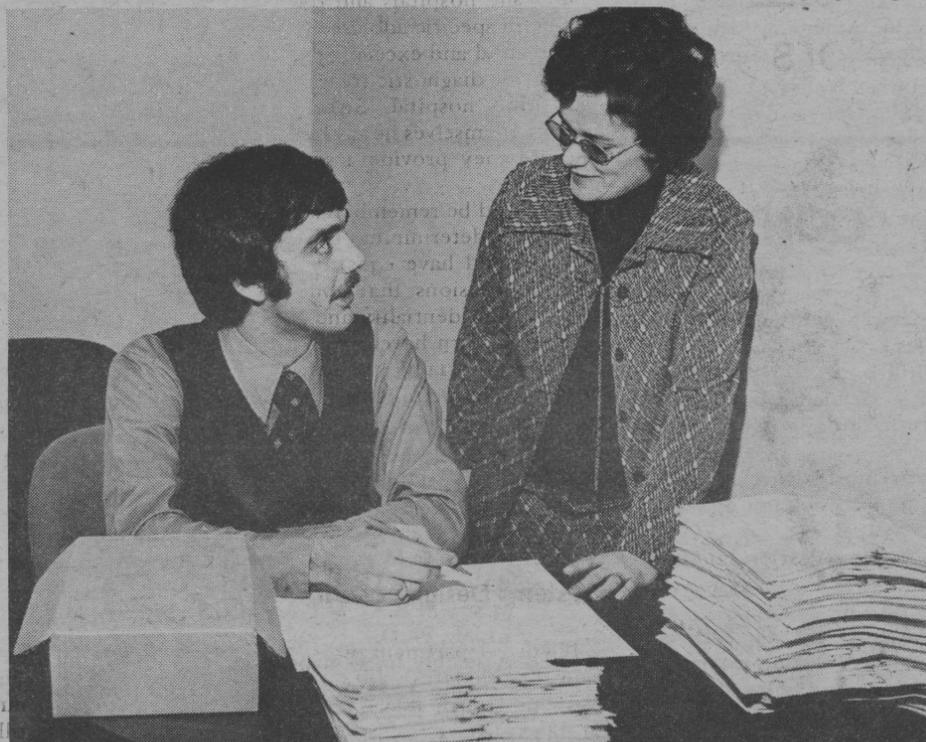
Computerized mailing labels have also entered the picture. If you can envision the time and energy consumed in preparing mass mailings of alumni publica-

tions, notices and fund announcements to 17,000 alumni, you can appreciate how computerized mailing labels have helped the staff.

Change is often difficult to accept and implement, but Alumni personnel are doing well. They are keen to learn and have been able to put together a working team. Everyone is trained to do everyone else's job; the jobs are interchangeable and each serves as a back-up to the other.

Pat Bewers, the director of Systems Design says that computerization provides a level of service through efficiency - "It's the economic way to go." At Dalhousie the Systems Design mechanism is a campus service with a useful facility at its disposal.

cont. p.7



C.E. (Ted) Coldwell, former assistant director of Alumni and Fund, checks his edited data with Bernice MacDonald. (Wamboldt-Waterfield)



Karen McGraw of the Alumni and Fund staff reads a computer printout. (Wamboldt-Waterfield)

Teaching students how to learn

By E.T. Marriott

In September, 1970, Dalhousie University introduced the Transitional Year Program in an attempt to provide a special opportunity for young Nova Scotians, especially those from minority groups, who ordinarily would not attend university. This spring four students who came through this program will graduate and it is expected that four more will receive degrees in the fall.

One of the four who will graduate in May will receive both the BA and BEEd. degrees and will accept a teaching position next September, one will return to the university and register for a Master of Social Work degree, one will receive the BComm and accept a position with the federal government in Ottawa and the fourth has not yet decided whether to accept a position or to continue her education after receiving the BA.

In addition to these and others who are making equally satisfactory progress, academically, TYP students have made valuable contributions to the athletic program and to the Student Union activities. One young man, Jeff Neal, was selected as the most valuable player in the Atlantic Football Conference and another, Mike Donaldson, has, over the past two years, developed into a leader of the Dalhousie Tigers basketball team. Mike was selected as a member of the Nova Scotia's University Basketball team in the recent Canada Winter Games and is one of the few local players now being considered for the Olympics to be held in Montreal next year.

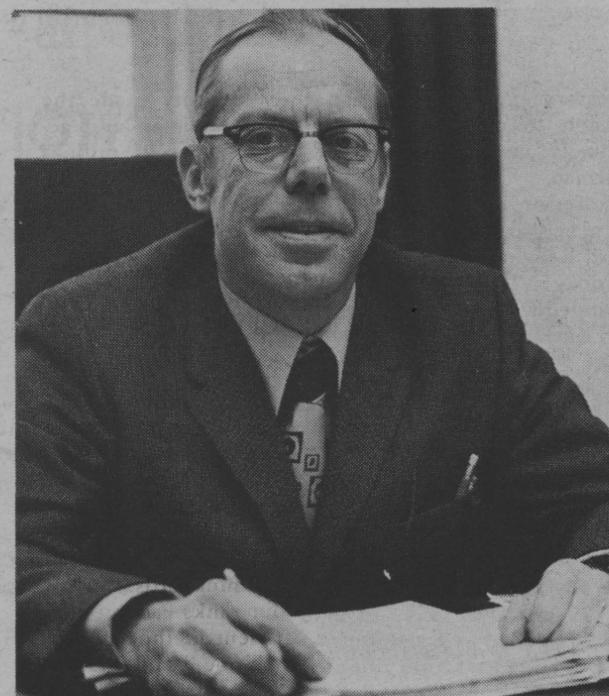
Clearly, the TYP has had some success on campus. It has indicated that there are some able and talented young people, who may not, without special assistance, develop the talents that they have and hence make their significant contribution to the community.

The program should also have provided the university with a better understanding of why traditionally these

students have not come to university in the same proportion as those from the dominant society. This is a complex question and one that is difficult to document but some patterns appear to be developing. In the first place, students who do not expect to go to university, tend not to commit themselves to their high school studies to the extent that they might otherwise do. Indeed, this may be the basic problem from which the others spring. Not having committed themselves seriously to their studies, the students have not developed those study habits and use of time, that are prerequisites to successful university study.

The real challenge to the university, then, is how to reorient the students academically, such that they can recognize the need for effective use of their time and to have the basic skills appropriate to their areas of study. One of the surprising things that seems to be emerging is that this remedial work can best be done through a very clearly defined and structured series of courses. The past decade has been characterized in education by freedom of choice and a de-emphasis on evaluation. It may be that students who have learned to discipline themselves and who have established goals that are seen to be attainable, can progress satisfactorily in a relatively free environment. This may indeed appear not to be true of students who missed the opportunity to develop adequate study skill in high school.

If a function of the university is to teach some of the students how to learn, the Transition Year Program may well make at least as great a contribution to the university as the university makes to the TYP students. Where educational differences occur as between these students and others on campus, it is a difference in degree of academic maturity, or what Bruner would call "readiness". If we meet some success in providing



Professor Marriott is a professor of education, Dean of Student Services, and Co-ordinator of the Transitional Year Program.

compensatory education in this program, the application of the procedures can have positive effects across a broad spectrum of first-year students.

Adolescent problems: Madison Avenue ahead of health professions

Madison Avenue recognized the development problems of adolescents long before the health professions did, and created a whole market concept around them.

So said Dr. Peter Benjamin, pediatrician and director of the teenage clinic at Montreal Children's Hospital, when he spoke to physicians attending a two-day course on problems associated with adolescence at Dalhousie last month.

The course was offered by the Faculty of Medicine's Division of Continuing Medical Education.

Dr. Benjamin said he got interested in adolescent medicine because few others in the health professions had taken little notice of the problems faced with that age group.

The clinical needs of the adolescent were being looked after, but adolescents also had developmental problems, and he felt these were not being cared for, although Madison Avenue had recognized them.

Defining an adolescent depends on those with whom you talk. The advertising executive sees the group as consumers. The sociologist describes the adolescent

period as one that begins when adult privileges are not accorded him and ends when he has procured them. The psychiatrist views adolescence as a period of consolidation of personal identity in terms of ethnicity, occupation and gender, only to mention a few.

"I have my own description ... it begins at age 11-13 and continues through to about 18-21. It's a time when a young person is experiencing a transition from childhood to adulthood, a time when he is undergoing maturation, growth and development. The medical focus, therefore, has to be clinical, social and psychologically oriented, to be examined from the parental and adolescent point of view."

"Young people with behavioural problems rarely come to the clinic on their own. They are usually sent by parents who are concerned with what is happening to their child at home and at school. Parents complain that there is a lack of communication — the adolescent's behaviour is not acceptable to the parent; he appears unhappy, moody, nervous; he does not seem to have any friends; he has learning problems; and they are sus-

professions

picious of drug habits."

"The physical complaints are usually associated with fatigue, weight, skin conditions, headaches, chest and leg pain, pregnancy, and general physical development."

Benjamin looks at these problems in a psycho-sexual perspective. For the adolescent this is a time of formation of thinking, abstract reasoning and conceptualization. He begins to question his family, society, vocational choice, identity and self. Some teenagers rise to the challenge and cope. Others suffer emotional strain and upset. This is a crucial period in their physical and social development.

There are certain needs that every adolescent has. The first consideration is to provide him with understanding people. For example, the doctor must feel comfortable with all of these problems if he is going to help the patient. There is a need too for social services in schools, courts and hospitals and for paraprofessionals trained to deal with specific adolescent problems.

A second and exceedingly important consideration are clinics for diagnostic treatment in a distinct and separate part of a hospital. Street clinics often organized by youths themselves he says have offered a valuable service because they provide a separate facility for their own group.

It should be remembered that adolescents have certain rights in determining their health and development. They should have equality of service; they should take part in decisions that concern them; they deserve the right of confidentiality and mutual respect.

They in turn have certain responsibilities to society — to develop socially, and intellectually... "and we should help them by permitting them to express their creativity, their aggressiveness, their enthusiasm and perception in a positive way".

Canadian children sedentary spectators

Cross-cultural studies suggest that Canadian children don't show up very well in fitness generally and in cardiovascular tests in particular.

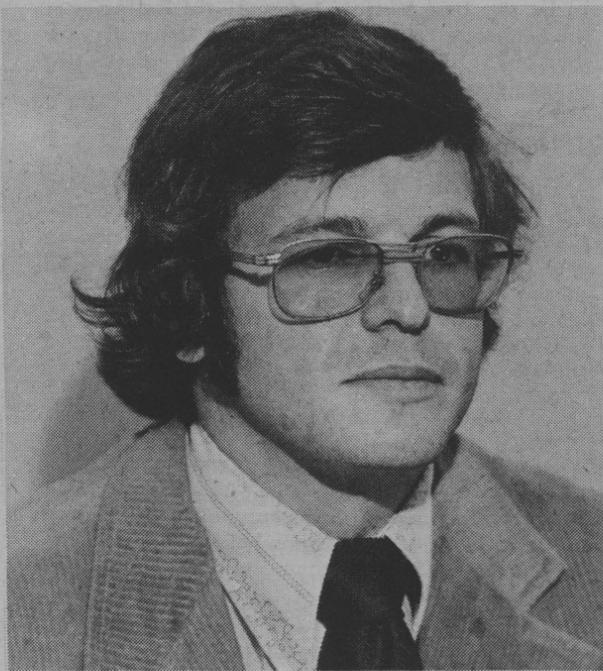
According to Dr. Arend Bonen, professor in the Dalhousie School of Physical Education, Canadian children after the age of eight start their "aging" curve, whereas their Scandinavian counterparts reach their curve at about 18. Their endurance and general fitness improves until their latter teens, when there is a drop-off in the normal aging pattern.

The condition among Canadian youngsters is in part due to their sedentary existence, in addition to being very much part of a spectator society. There are nutritional and health factors which also contribute to this.

The aging curve, says Prof. Bonen, seems to occur about two years after the children start school. There seems to be a notion that too much health or exercise activity might take away from the regular academic program. But in fact this is not so. Children do better if their curriculum includes a daily cultural and physical activity mix.

It's basically a preventive medicine concern, and Dr. Bonen is convinced that changes in the school system should be encouraged and introduced.

Dr. Bonen addressed the question of fitness to physicians attending a Dalhousie short course on adolescent medicine.



Dr. Arend Bonen

Systems Design cont. from p.6

If your department or office has a problem with paper flow, procedures, files, or forms, an analyst from Systems Design may be able to identify some of your problems, make you aware of them and, if you are still interested, to suggest recommendations which if accepted will be implemented under the supervision of a Systems staffer.

APPOINTMENTS & GENERAL NEWS

Religion department expands

History: A few years ago the university made the decision to create a Department of Religion and accordingly, in 1973, appointed Dr. W. Cantwell Smith as chairman.

Professor Smith came to Dalhousie from Harvard, where he was the Director of the Centre for the Study of World Religions.

Today: The one-man department has now been expanded with the appointments, effective July 1, of Dr. Ravi Ravindra and Dr. C. Thompson S. Faulkner.

Dr. Ravindra, associate professor of physics at Dal (see accompanying article) will be cross-appointed between physics and religion. He will be lecturing on Religion and Science.

Dr. Faulkner joins the department as assistant professor. He is a graduate of the University of Toronto (BA, political science) and is completing his doctoral studies in Canadian Religious History at the University of Chicago. He was president of the student body at both Toronto and the Divinity School at Chicago. Dr. Faulkner spoke last January at Dalhousie on "The Canadian Churches at War: Visions of Christendom, 1940-41".

Dr. Faulkner joins the department as assistant professor. He is a graduate of the University of Toronto (BA, political science) and is completing his doctoral studies in Canadian Religious History at the University of Chicago. He was president of the student body at both Toronto and the Divinity School at Chicago. Dr. Faulkner spoke last January at Dalhousie on "The Canadian Churches at War: Visions of Christendom, 1940-41".

Religion and Science: New course by physicist ~ philosopher Ravindra

What is my relationship with the cosmos as an individual?

How am I related to the whole?

How can one be IN the world and still be oneself?

Whenever thought is serious, it has a religious dimension.

A new course being offered by the Department of Religion, Religion and Science, will conduct an historical and analytic study of the relationship between scientific inquiry and religious aspirations and concerns.

"The course", says instructor Dr. Ravi Ravindra, "won't be discussed in institutional form. It will consider the writings of such great thinkers as Kepler, Pascal, Newton, Goethe and Einstein, each of whom combined scientific commitment and spiritual sensibility to a very high degree and had an enormous influence on intellectual history."

Dr. Ravindra, who had been on the staff of Dalhousie's physics department since 1966, will be cross-appointed to religion. It's not the first time he's had a dual appointment; he taught physics and philosophy courses before his sabbatical in 1973-74.

At first glance, Dr. Ravindra's curriculum vita seems eclectic. He has BSc. in Geology and Physics, a M.Tech with specialization in Exploration and Geophysics, an MSc. and a PhD in Physics and a MA in Philosophy. He was a visiting fellow in the History and Philosophy of Science program at Princeton and most recently, a visiting scholar at Columbia on a fellowship for Cross-Disciplinary Studies awarded by the Society for Religion in Higher Education.

Dr. Ravindra has been the recipient of post-doctoral fellowships and research grants in physics, philosophy and religion. A few dozen publications bear his name, including books, dealing with a variety of subjects.

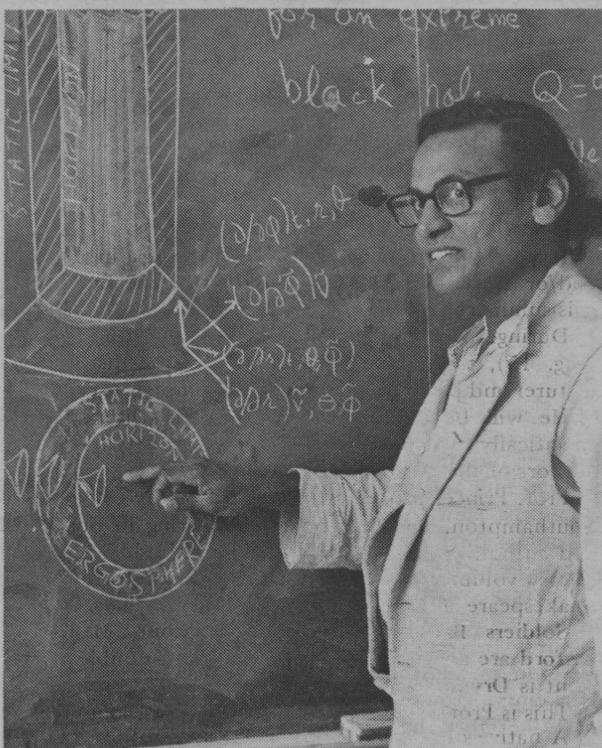
"Physics", says Dr. Ravindra, "is concerned with trying to uncover the laws of nature; how nature operates. It's concerned with space, time and energy."

"Religion is concerned with the meaning and sense of human existence and raising consciousness. Higher consciousness is the knowledge of self (gained through integrating a person's experiences), related to the cosmos (whole). Man can hardly be considered apart from nature or consciousness, apart from time, space and energy."

"You see the relation between physics, religion, philosophy? Those labels, the tendency towards exclusion, is a disease of the modern world. There is no reason to imagine that our departmental divisions correspond to anything in reality. Our own acquisitiveness makes us fragment the whole."

"Religion means to reunite or to reintegrate; it is an attempt to relate and to reunite what is individual and what is cosmic. It is not easy to be spiritual. 'I wish to be religious' is not a statement motivated by a personal goal. Attempting to be religious is not HAVING a religion, which implies possession, the acquiring of, or signing up for. When people start wanting to HAVE, then the fighting begins."

In addition to other research, Dr. Ravindra has been engaged in a comparative study of scientific knowing and spiritual becoming. His Religion and Science course will not be concerned with 'religious slogans' and is not intended as an easy intellectual exercise. The prerequisite is a science or a religion course or permission of the instructor.



Dr. Ravi Ravindra of physics, has been cross-appointed to the Dept. of Religion, in a move to expand the department. (Wamboldt-Waterfield)

Articles focus on Sable Island and Health Sciences

Watch for articles by Dr. Robert Dykes and Dr. Peter Aucoin in recent issues of *Physiology Canada* and *Science Forum* respectively.

Dr. Dykes (a neuroscientist) writes about Sable Island - Dalhousie's Unique Laboratory. "To the scientist, both the naturalist and the experimentalist, the island provides a number of opportunities available in few other areas of the world."

Its 300 feral horses provide an unparalleled opportunity to study the ecology of a large herbivore in a sparse, isolated ecological system.

Every year the foggy island serves as a breeding grounds for 6,000 grey seals and 1,200 harbor seals. On the island, these two species of seals are more accessible for behavioural and physiological studies than anywhere else in the Atlantic Ocean.

Aquatic life is also being studied. A series of central brackish lakes not only provide water for birds and horses but are an interesting ecological system themselves.

The Ipswich sparrow, one of the best known of the island's inhabitants breeds only on the island. Because of this it has been possible to determine the entire dynamics of the bird species.

A two-story A-frame, the Dalhousie field station, provides the base for several research programs, the most active being psychology's study of harbor seal orientation. Another is the neurophysiological experimentation on their diving reflex.

"Numerous opportunities await the interested investigator willing to endure the wind, sand and wet feet."

In his review article for *Science Forum*, Peter Aucoin directs his remarks to an appraisal of the Science Council of Canada's recent Report (No. 22) on Science for Health Services.

Purpose of the report was to consider how science and technology can help in the search for solutions to the problem of improving the delivery of health care as a socially supported service.

The report purposed a "systems approach for health care; priorities for R & D; and reorganization of federal research agencies".

Aucoin comments on the inadequacies of the report's recommendations as a guide to policy-makers. The report failed to determine what role science and technology now played and perhaps could play in the future in the realm of health care practice and management. It failed, because it did not examine the relationship of scientists and engineers to those providing health care and those managing health care programs. Nor did it distinguish clearly enough between what are, on the one hand, essentially scientific and technical questions, and on the other hand, managerial and political questions.

The report failed to ask the right questions and could be of little concern to those interested in the relationship of the health sciences to health care.

School of Library Service Notes

A first for Harrison

Professor J. Clement Harrison has been invited to be the first Visiting International Professor at the School of Librarianship, Denver University, for the 1975 Summer Session. He will teach two courses there from mid-June to August.

Matthews in Quebec

Dr. Fred Matthews will be in Quebec City May 7-9 to attend the 3rd annual conference of the Canadian Association for Information Sciences. The theme of the conference is "Organizational patterns in information science in Canada" and Dr. Matthews will present a report on the possible organization of an Atlantic Provinces Chapter of the Association.

Guest from Australia

Dr. Ronald J. Boscott, Senior Principal Librarian, University of Queensland, visited Dalhousie from April 9-14, his only Canadian stop on his sabbatical leave which is being centred in the United States, Great Britain and other European countries.

Dr. Boscott is investigating current drug research programmes and supporting science information services. Other areas of interest to him lie in the field of drug design, cancer chemo-

therapy and drug side-effects. In Australia he provides bibliographic support for the Australian National Cancer Institute.

At Dalhousie he had discussions with Dr. T. Ghose and other members of the Immunology Group; Dr. John Aldous, Head of the Pharmacology Department; Dr. H. A. Ellenberger at the Pathology Institute; and Dr. R. S. Tonks, Director of the College of Pharmacy.

Dr. Boscott visited Mr. Frank Oram, Librarian at the Victoria General Hospital, saw the operations of Dalhousie's Kellogg Library, and spoke to School of Library Service students in Professor Doreen Fraser's course "Health Sciences Literature and Library Services".

Professor Fraser made the local arrangements for Dr. Boscott's visit to Halifax and found time for him to follow his hobby as a collector of sea-shells and rocks.

Damtoft off to Brazil

Finn Damtoft, Director of Dalhousie's Audio-Visual Department and Lecturer in the School of Library Service is leaving this month for a 15-month appointment in Brazil as an Information Specialist for the Brazilian Government's Department of Agriculture. His mission will be to assist in the implementation of the system proposed to the Department last year by Professor Louis Vagianos, Vice-President (University Services) when he spent some weeks in Brazil.

cont. p.9

APPOINTMENTS

&

GENERAL NEWS

Four joining English Dept. this summer

Dr. James Gray, chairman of the English department will welcome four new professors to his staff this summer. They are Drs. Alan E. Kennedy, Patricia Monk, J.B. Stovel and R.R. Tetreault.

Teaching English 100 and 207 (Canadian literature) and English 209 (a course dealing with 20th century fiction) will be Dr. Kennedy. The new assistant professor received his honors BA and MA from University of British Columbia. His PhD is from the University of Edinburgh and was a search on Metaphors of Drama in Some Recent British Fiction.

Dr. Kennedy was a post-doctoral fellow at the Edinburgh during the 1973-74 term where his research was concerned with sociology of literature with special reference to the Victorian novel. His areas of interest focus on the latter, as well as 20th century fiction and Canadian literature.

Dr. Monk's areas of specialization are Canadian literature and comparative Commonwealth literature. At Dalhousie she will join the department as an assistant professor, teaching one 100-level course, English 207 and English 225 - Epic, Romance and Fantasy. She did her initial degree work at the University of Reading and at Carleton University and received her PhD from Queen's last year. Dr. Monk's thesis was entitled: "The Smaller Infinity: The Jungian Self in the Novels of Robertson Davies".

After graduation from Sir George Williams University and Cambridge, Dr. Stovel took his doctorate at Harvard. His thesis was "Jane Austin's Moral Beliefs and Their Background, with special reference to Mansfield Park". His area of special interest is the 19th century novel.

Dr. Stovel will be teaching English 100, 209 and English 354 - the Victorian novel.

Courses in English 100, 215 (romantic poetry) and 452 (19th century thought) will be among the professorial duties of Dr. Tetreault, who joins the department as an assistant professor.

He has an honors BA from UBC and did his graduate work at Cornell. His doctoral thesis was "A Modest Creed: Scepticism and Prophecy in Shelley".

Dr. Tetreault's areas of special interest are romantic poetry, the Victorian novel, the enlightenment, and the 20th century.



Professor F.T. Prince

Distinguished poet at Dal for 2nd Summer

If you're entertaining a general interest in literature and/or are seeking a university credit, take English 240 this summer!

During the second summer school session (July 20 - Aug. 15), this class will be given by the distinguished lecturer and poet, Professor Frank Templeton Prince.

He will be dealing with Anglo-Irish literature and specifically with dramatic works and leading Irish authors of the 20th century.

Prof. Prince, professor of English at the University of Southampton, has had poems appearing in periodicals and anthologies since 1935 and has published numerous poetry volumes as well as articles and reviews on Milton, Shakespeare and others.

Soldiers Bathing, The Doors of Stone, Memoirs in Oxford are among his works and his latest publication in print is *Drypoints of the Hasidim* (Menard Press, 1975).

This is Prof. Prince's second summer at Dalhousie.

A native of South Africa (Christian Brothers' College, Kimberley; Balliol, Oxford; Princeton), he was assistant secretary of the Study Groups Department of the Royal Institute of International Affairs from 1937 to 1940.

During the war he served as an intelligence officer, and on demobilization, joined the Southampton faculty. He was visiting fellow at All Souls, Oxford, 1968-69, and Clark lecturer at Cambridge, 1972-73.

board looking at operations of the National Library of Australia in Canberra.

Mr. MacDonald will also be visiting and speaking at Library Schools in Australia and New Zealand.

One of these visits will be to Monash University, Melbourne, which has just established a Library School. In the University Library at Monash Mr. MacDonald will meet two of his former students, Moira McKinnon and Marcia Aronson, both of whom have taken positions at Monash after graduating from the Dalhousie School of Library Service. Steve Aronson is a Dalhousie Law School graduate now following further study at the Monash University Law School.

APLA prize for Brooks

Miss Judith Brooks, of Sackville, N.B., a May graduate of the School of Library Service, has been awarded the Atlantic Provinces Library Association Prize for 1975.

This award is made each year to the student in the Master's of Library Service graduating class who, in the opinion of Faculty, shows the most professional promise.

The award will be made to Miss Brooks by Miss Katherine LeButt, President of the Atlantic Provinces Library Association at its annual meeting at St. Thomas University in Fredericton, N.B. on May 30.

Miss Brooks, who received her BA degree from Mount Allison will become a Library Consultant to the Halifax City School Board Library System later this year.

Alumni from 1925, '35 and '50 expected at reunions

They'll be coming from Alberta, New York, Ontario, the Atlantic vicinity and from South America. "They" are the Dalhousie Alumni from the graduating classes of 1925, 1935, and 1950, celebrating respectively their 50th, 40th and 25th reunions.

The Alumni Office reports that it expects close to 80 graduates to come back to their alma mater, many with their spouses, for four days of greeting old school chums, re-acquainting themselves with the "new Dalhousie" and generally having a good time, Nova Scotia-style.

Among those who have already indicated that they will be attending are the Hon. Victor de B. Oland, immediate past Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia; Dr. Luther Wynter, ('25), senator of Antigua; and Dalhousie Vice-President Andy MacKay ('50).

The 1975 reunion program begins at 5 p.m. on Monday, May 12, with registration and a reception at the Student Union Building. Following a buffet dinner in the McInnes Room, the Alumni Association's annual meeting will be held.

On Tuesday, May 13, the Classmates of '25, '35 and '50 will tour the Killam Library, the Arts Centre and the Weldon Law Building as well as the Tupper Building. The Class Dinner is in the evening.

Before visiting the Life Sciences Centre, the group will meet in the Faculty Club for coffee on Wednesday morning. President Henry Hicks will host a luncheon and reception at noon, and that evening the alumni will enjoy a lobster party at Hubbards. On Thursday, May 15, activities come to a close with the Arts and Science convocation at 2 p.m. followed by the convocation tea.

The medical classes of 1965 and 1970 are also planning for a reunion this year. So far 63 doctors from the class of '70 have indicated they will attend and 35 med professionals want to get together for their 10th anniversary.

The Dalhousie Alumni Association has about 17,500 active alumni and branches in New York, Toronto, Ottawa and Moncton.

Alumni
Monday, May 12, 1975
8 pm

McInnes Room, Student Union Building

A buffet (starting at 6:30) will precede
the meeting. Tickets available
at the door.

Dalhousie Alumni and Fund Office
requires immediately

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF ALUMNI AFFAIRS

DUTIES: Edit the Dalhousie Alumni News; organize and administer alumni reunions, branch meetings and other programs.

QUALIFICATIONS: Ability to write essential; publications experience helpful. Must have initiative and the ability to work with a minimum of supervision. Dalhousie graduate preferred.

Send resume to the Director of Alumni Affairs, Alumni and Fund Office, Dalhousie University, or telephone (Area Code 902) 424-2071 for an appointment.

Two for APLA meeting

Two Dalhousie University professors will cooperate in a program to be presented at the Atlantic Provinces Library Association annual conference at St. Thomas University, Fredericton, on May 30.

The first presentation will be by Professor M. J. Horrocks of the School of Nursing (no relation to School of Library Service Director Dr. Norman Horrocks) who will review guidelines for the evaluation of self-help health books for women.

The second part of the program will be presented by Dr. Dorothy Broderick of the School of Library Service who will talk on "Women Librarians - Responsibility To Themselves".

Dykstra seminar leader cont. from p.8

Mrs. Mary Dykstra, assistant professor, was a seminar leader at a workshop on International Standard Bibliographic Description, held at Seneca College, Toronto, on April 16, attended by some 150 cataloguers, administrators and library technicians from many parts of Ontario.

ISBD is a recently devised scheme of describing library materials according to a standard code that will facilitate computer manipulation of bibliographic records internationally.

Grant for MacDonald

Alan MacDonald, Health Sciences Librarian and Lecturer in the School of Library Service, has received a grant of \$ from the Council on Library Resources, Washington, D.C.

The grant is to study the various organizational models which universities have adopted to accommodate the "special" circumstances of professional school libraries, particularly Law and Medicine, and to identify the essential characteristics of the philosophies of "centralization" and "autonomous" operation, to separate these essentials from preferred characteristics, and to suggest alternate models acceptable to the Canadian situation.

At present Mr. MacDonald is on sabbatical leave visiting libraries in Australia and New Zealand collecting data for his study.

Mr. MacDonald is a member of the National Library of Canada Advisory Board and will be spending some time on an assignment for the

TEACHING

No room for complacency

This article is a condensation of a review of the book, "Teaching in the Universities: No One Way", which appeared in the April issue of the AUCC journal, *University Affairs*.

Chris Knapper, the reviewer, is chairman of the Department of Psychology at the University of Regina.

Ask anyone connected with a university — professor, student, or administrator — about the role of teaching, and he will tell you that teaching is important, and agree that something needs to be done to improve teaching standards. The trouble is to know just what can be done.

Recent years have seen a spate of articles in Canadian periodicals lamenting the fact that not enough attention is given to the teaching function; committees to study the problem have been established; and conferences on the topic have been organized. But there is still little evidence that the ordinary faculty member has been very much influenced, or that his teaching activities have been altered to any great degree.

He may have a general unease that he could be performing better in the classroom, but on the whole he is rather put off by the advice he is given concerning the teaching process and how to improve it. He is amused, if not downright antagonistic, to much of what he reads from the proponents of teaching as a science, with their talk of specifying objectives, developing modules of instruction, obtaining feedback, programming instruction, arranging for formative and summative evaluation, computer-assisted instruction, criterion-referenced tests, and the like.

If this sort of thing is what you expect from a book about *Teaching in the Universities* then you will be disappointed in the collection of essays bearing that title edited by Edward F. Sheffield. Not that Prof. Sheffield has thrown out the window all his beliefs about a scientific approach to pedagogy (as professor of

In a community of scholars, there is no room for complacency and teaching must be rewarded as research activity is...

The articles on this page, one from a Canadian publication, the other from a British report, stress the importance of staff training and development in the reinforcement of effective teaching in higher education institutions.*

higher education at the University of Toronto, he has done much to promote a more rigorous examination of the high education process), and in fact his book is something of a club sandwich that has two thin slices of scientific bread for its first and last chapters. In the middle, however, is a large meaty filling that will wet the appetite of those who believe teaching is primarily an art.

It is over seven years since Sheffield had the simple, but ingenious, idea of identifying good university teaching by going to the consumers of the process — in this case consumers who had had time to reflect on their experiences. Seven thousand Canadian university graduates from 24 faculties and schools in different universities were approached. They were members of the classes of 1968, 1963 and 1958. Letters were sent to the grads asking them to name professors they had known as excellent teachers, and to explain what it was about their teaching that made them so effective. Just over 1000 replied; they named an average of two professors (and, yes, some did say they had never experienced any teacher they would call excellent); 24 teachers were selected from this number and invited to write the essays that form the content of the present book. They were chosen to represent different subject areas and different universities.

U.K. teacher - training

The following article by A.N. Main, co-ordinating and research officer, Co-ordinating Committee for the Training of University Teachers, is an edited report that appears in the *Association of Commonwealth Universities Bulletin of Current Documentation* (April, 1975).

The co-ordinating committee is a national body of members from all sectors of Britain's university communities, set up in 1972 to keep the training needs of university teachers under continuous review.

The British universities have not been training their teaching staff for very long. Although one or two universities began short introductory courses for new staff over 10 years ago, only in the last five or six has their example been followed by others. The art and science of training are both still in their infancy, and a lot of work still remains to be done.

It is encouraging to discover, that training, as now conceived, has not been a purely administrative development. While vice-chancellors were prompt to encourage advances in this field in the late 1960s, the initial strong pressures for the establishment of training programs came from staff and students. At the national level, both the Association of University Teachers and the National Union of Students focused on the training needs of staff, and within individual universities, teaching staff themselves have been largely responsible for stimulating, organizing and mounting courses.

In many ways training has come to be viewed as a "self-help" activity, in initiating among staff a process of self-development which continues throughout their teaching careers.

Training is in-service, in the sense that there are no facilities offered before appointment. Academic staff are recruited in the usual manner and those with no previous teaching experiences are then encouraged to attend an introductory course during their first year in post. Five universities make such training compulsory — one indeed writes it in as a condition of employment.

The length of time spent on an introductory course varies, as do methods employed. In more than half the universities, new staff are given an opportunity to video-tape or make a sound recording of a lecture in order to evaluate the effectiveness of their teaching and to seek helpful criticism from colleagues who have more extensive teaching experience.

A typical introductory course will be oriented largely towards teaching methods. Lectures, seminars and workshops will explore the problems of lecturing, small group

teaching, laboratory, practical and project teaching. It is not the general practice to employ "experts" in university teaching methods, but to call on the collective expertise of the whole university community. In this sense, students are sometimes involved and can make a valuable contribution.

The general stress is not on the right ways of doing things, but on exposing new staff to teaching problems, building on their own experience as students, and exposing them to the many alternatives available to them as teachers. In this sense the training situation is non-threatening.

Learning Problems

However, emphasis is not solely on teaching methods, since most course-organizers begin, not from the standpoint of the teacher and his problems, but from that of the student and his learning problems. And so most courses attempt to include theoretical and practical sessions devoted to student evaluation and feedback, student counselling and the psychology of learning. New members of staff are prepared for all the roles which that are expected to play: as teachers, advisors, examiners and counsellors.

It is obvious that as the training of staff becomes an activity that is expected of universities in the same sense it can be expected of any public organization, and the process becomes more sophisticated with staff expecting more guidance and help, costs will rise. Training activities need to be planned and budgeted for well in advance, and ideally during quinquennial planning, with full co-operation between universities. Also, as staff seek more and more help, advice and activity, the work in staff training and development must be taken off the shoulders of a few unpaid, volunteer workers, and universities must share their experience and skill in the area. Already six universities have appointed a full-time person to co-ordinate and organize training.

Teaching and Learning

Staff training and development is part of a general increase in emphasis in Britain on teaching and learning, and must not be separated from it. If training is to play useful role in developing good teaching and effective learning in our universities, it must be accompanied by a continued improvement in teaching facilities, the encouragement of educational innovation and effective rewards for good teaching. On the other hand, if these things are to happen, training and staff development at all levels must be given encouragement and every opportunity to work. This is certainly an area where university administrators and staff have to share ideas and work very closely together.

Most of the essays are short — about half a dozen pages — and they are followed by a brief outline of the teacher's career and a summary of the comments made about him by his former students. About half of the contributors were born in Canada, the rest are from the United States and Europe. Almost all the contributors are fairly senior in professional rank; they are actively engaged in research and writing, and in public or community service. Both from the comments of the students and the essays themselves it appeared that many of the writers are extroverts, even egotists.

In keeping with their preference for the formal lecture, most of the writers preferred structured rather than unstructured teaching situations, with examinations, careful reference to relevant literature, and thorough preparation for their classes (at least three hours for each 50-minute lecture). Only five of the "excellent teachers" had any formal training in pedagogy and, as Sheffield dryly states, "none remarked on the need for it".

As well as an analysis of the contents of the essays and the biographies of the individual teachers, Sheffield provides a discussion of the more general comments of the responding graduates. The material is slightly more technical but nonetheless makes for fascinating reading, even if it often serves to confirm what was already known on the basis of similar studies in Europe, Australia and the U.S.

Analysis of the comments reveal a picture of the ideal university teacher as someone who knows his subject, lectures on it in an orderly fashion, relates the subject to real-life, practical situations, encourages questions and opinions, is enthusiastic and approachable, and has a warm personality and a sense of humor.

Fine, you may say, but that is after all a generalized, idealized picture. It can't apply to all faculties, with big classes as well as small ones, at all class levels, in different subject fields, and in different sized universities. Strangely enough, on the whole it does — though there are some exceptions.

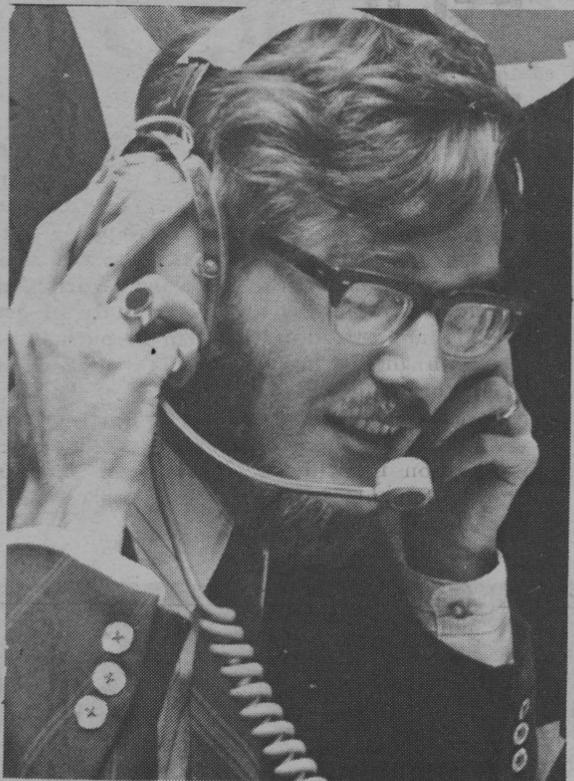
A major conclusion of the Volume, as its title suggests, is that there are almost as many ways of being a good teacher as there are teachers. Sheffield suggests the comforting notion that all teachers are good for some students (it's just a question of matching them up!). He also has the rather interesting idea that there may be fashions in teaching style. Sheffield includes as one of the major recommendations of his book an element of freedom of choice by the student to enable him to select a teacher with whom he will feel comfortable.

Nonetheless, it is to be hoped that those university teachers who read this book with interest will not sit back and relax when they read on page 215 that "almost any professor can be an effective teacher, in his own way, if he really wants to". For the last thing we can afford as university teachers is a sense of complacency. And complacency is not confined to the teacher himself, but to those administrative officers of the universities who pay lip service to the teaching function, but consistently fail to reward it. All too often the climate in Canadian universities fosters the production of sterile and unimaginative research, and interminable and redundant committee work, undertaken by faculty whose skills and bents lie in neither activity, but who, with a little more time and encouragement, could develop into effective and enthusiastic teachers.

The provision of adequate rewards for teaching, as opposed to research and administrative chores, has a long way to go, but Sheffield's book is a good start. What better reinforcement for good teaching than the opportunity to share your enthusiasms publicly in an elegantly produced volume like this one! But an even greater value of the present work is the opportunity it gives to faculty of simply knowing how other professors go about their work in the essentially solitary profession of university teaching.

Contributors to *Teaching in the Universities: No One Way*, include: George Galavaris (Arts, McGill); Jean-Louis Major (Arts, Ottawa); Brendan O'Grady (Arts, UPEI); R.W. Packer (Arts, Western Ontario); F.A. Aldrich (Science, Memorial); George Setterfield (Science, Carleton); Zdenek Valenta (Science, New Brunswick); Earl W. Buxton (Education, Alberta); Paul P. Archeveque (Educational science, Laval); A.W. Jolliffe (Engineering, Queen's); G.G. Meyerhof (Engineering, N.S. Tech); Muriel Armstrong (Commerce, Sir Geo. Williams); Leon Getz (Law, UBC); Jacques-Yvan Morin (Droit, Montreal); Jan W. Steiner (Medicine, Toronto); Douglas Waugh (Medicine, Dalhousie); Jaroslav Havelka (Nursing, Western Ontario); William H. Fowler (Phys. Ed., McMaster); J.C. Gilson (Agriculture, Manitoba); Eleanore Vaines (Home Ec., UBC); Jack L. Summers (Pharmacy, Sask.); Zdenek Mezl (Dentistry, Montreal); Margaret E. Cockshutt (Library Sci., Toronto). (McGill-Queen's University Press; 252 pp; \$12 hard cover, \$5 soft cover.)

Meet the French connectors



Drs. Hans

and



Roseann Runte

Avez-vous écouté Roseann Runte, star of The French Connection?

Actually, Dr. Runte shares the billing with Dr. Runte. Confused?

Every Saturday evening at 10 p.m., on CHFX-FM, Roseann and Hans Runte host the cultural radio show, The French Connection. It's an entertaining half-hour of French music (Acadian, French-Canadian, Parisian, French-West Indian) and bilingual anecdotes and announcements. They often feature guests and always take requests.

The Runtés are not new to the airways. They contributed to a French production for Dal Radio and, when they were living in the United States, had a French show. They both enjoy the medium and the community interaction and somehow manage to fit it into their busy schedules.

They are both professors in Dalhousie's French department and active in organizations associated with their academic interests and scholarly research.

18th Century Studies society: Double presidency

Dr. Roseann Runte has been elected president of the Canadian Society for 18th Century Studies, a post she will hold simultaneously with her long-standing presidency of the Atlantic Society for 18th Century Studies.

They are separate groups with no official affiliation despite the name and their similarity in purpose. The national society concentrates on advancing interest within Canada in the study of the culture and history of the 18th century in Europe and the New World; encouraging research and investigation in 18th century studies on a broad inter-disciplinary basis; and acquainting students of the 18th century with Canadian scholarship in this field.

According to its constitution, the "society shall accomplish these purposes by promoting the exchange of information and ideas among members of various scholarly disciplines engaged in eighteenth century studies, through meetings, congresses, publications, newsletters, research projects, or any other means it deems appropriate".

La Societe Atlantique d'Etude du Dix-huitieme Siecle, founded by Dr. Runte in 1970, has much the same orientation, but, of course, concentrates more on regional interests. The Atlantic group has grown steadily in size and intellectual quality over the past years and now has about 150 members.

Joint Meetings

Next spring (1976), the first joint meeting of the two societies will be held, in Halifax. With President Runte at the helm of both organizations it promises to be a well-co-ordinated and worthwhile gathering. Already she has solicited topical and scholarly papers from international researchers, arranged for the Dalhousie Art Gallery to have an 18th-century exhibit to coincide with conference dates, and is hoping that plans for other cultural activities will correspond.

Dr. Runte hopes to spread the word to high schools, historical societies, government departments and interested individuals that they are very welcome to participate in the pre-planning of the event, to nurture their own interests, and play an active role during the meeting. Halifax was chosen because of its historical background and the community interest. As many as 500 people are expected to attend.

Dedication to Reason

Professor Runte herself is devoted to the 17th and 18th centuries. She has written numerous papers on the era and this past year spoke at a number of congresses on the subject. Two book chapters are due for publication this year and it is likely her doctoral thesis on La Fontaines Heritage in the Eighteenth Century will be published. A grant from the Dalhousie Research Development Fund will enable her to spend a month in Paris this summer researching the 18th century fable.

Dr. Runte is also active as secretary-treasurer of the Atlantic Provinces Humanities Research Council, and a number of other organizations, such as the Atlantic Canada Chapter of the American Association of Teachers of French. Her responsibilities at Dalhousie as an assistant professor include teaching French 102 and 202. She believes in making her classes entertaining and enjoyable, as well as educational and to that end they have such improbable titles as "Heroes, Anti-Heroes, Heronines, and Anti-Heroines".

Dr. Runte graduated from the State University of New York and studied at the University of Kansas for her MA, MPhil and PhD. She also took courses at the Sorbonne.

Further information on the two societies for 18th Century Studies can be had by contacting Dr. Runte through Dalhousie's French department.

The detective novel, current affairs, leisure, the occult all part of French 202B in 75-76

Put on your trench coat and pull out your briar pipe. Settle comfortably into your chair and get ready to enjoy your copy of Simenon and an escape to Paris. Discover Maigret's favorite cafe and Madame Maigret's recipe for beouf bourgignon. Follow the villain through the maze of the metro and en route realize that you are reading French, with little or no difficulty!

Your "informer", the person who holds the maps you need to trace the trails of the hero and villain, to slip you the cultural notes, is Madame Roseann Runte! With said professor and your classmates, you'll find yourself discussing - in French, of course - questions like these:

Freud said that each individual is virtually an enemy

of civilization. Does the detective novel satisfy our subconscious desire for violence? Was Oedipus the first detective story?

Why is the detective novel popular? (58 per cent of the population in France never read books, 14 per cent regularly read three-quarters of the works published but more than two million copies of detective novels are sold each month)

Can the woman in a detective novel have any other role than that of a victim, a sex symbol?

Should such novels be classed as literature? Is there any truth in the statement that this novel is the only form of universal poetry, the poetry of the city and the

common man?

Is social violence reflected by the detective novel or propagated by it?

Dr. Runte's *Le Roman Policier* is just one of eight sections of French 202B to be offered during the 1975-76 academic session. The classes are specifically designed for students who have had French 102 and 202A, but anyone with a sufficient grasp of basic spoken and written French may be accepted.

The classes, each given by a different professor who is himself intrigued with the topic, will be conducted entirely in French. The focus of the section is the subject matter rather than learning the language. It's a creative, innovative way to expand vocabulary

and increase your confidence with regards to your mastery of French.

Other 202B offerings include:

Section 1: Actualites et Realites, which will stress aspects of present-day life both in France and in Quebec. Current events, leisure activities, food and transportation are among the topics to be discussed.

Section 2: Etudes Acadiennes: Prof. Hans Runte will have students in this project-oriented section carry out independent investigations into such fields of interest as the cultural and political organizations of the Acadians, the history and monuments of Acadia, the Acadian media, etc.

Section 3: La Bande Dessinee: Contemporary French and French-Canadian comic books form the basis of this section, devoted to enlarging the perspectives of communication. Prof. J. Brown is the instructor.

Section 5: Realites Noires: Prof. M. Bishop plans to offer a general introduction to the francophone culture of Africa and the Caribbean through the use of a wide range of materials so that discussions will varyingly embrace the fields of history, politics, geography, social life, etc.

Section 6: Course Co-ordinator, Prof. T. Carter, will offer *Le Cinema* for students with no previous training in film appreciation or filmmaking. The section will intro-

duce the major currents in French and Quebec cinema and students will be expected to make a short film in French.

Section 7: By means of general lectures and detailed study of art documents and selected texts, the life and faces of Paris, past and present, as revealed by the fine arts and literature will come to life under the direction of Prof. C. Simon. *Paris vu a travers les Beaux-Arts* is the section title.

Section 8: L'Occulte: Prof. T. Gordon says: "The Bermuda Triangle, the moving vaults of Barbados, Uri Geller, ESP, UFOs, and many other dimensions of the occult will form the subject matter for this section".

AWARDS

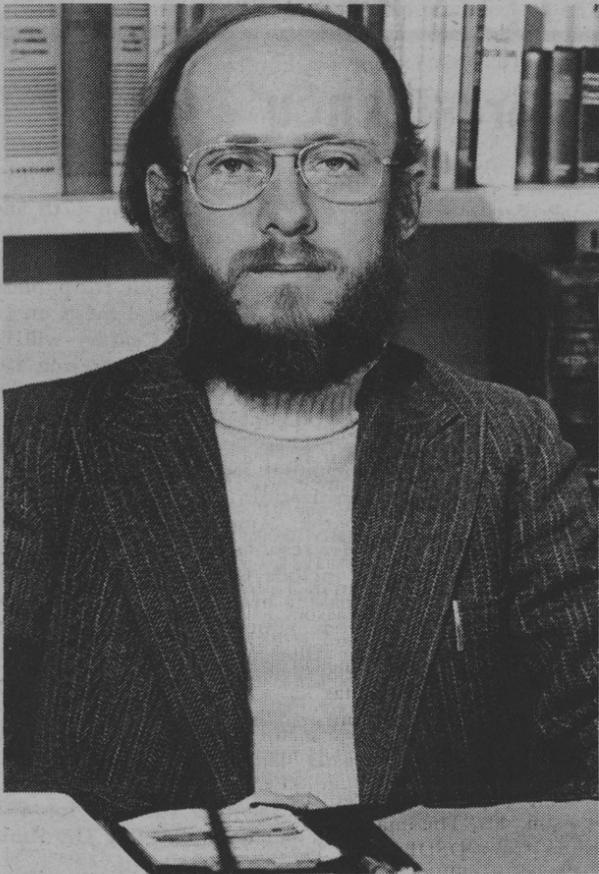
Canada Council awards for 8

Canada Council Leave and Research Fellowships have been awarded to eight Dalhousie professors.

They are: Dr. Peter Burroughs, history; Dr. Judith Fingard, history; Dr. R. P. Gupta, mathematics; U. L. Giuranga Rao, economics; Dr. Mary Reckord, history; and Prof. R. A. Samek, law.

Dr. S. Jones, Spanish, is the recipient of a Canada Council Research Fellowship and a renewable Doctoral Fellowship has been awarded to Prof. B. E. Gesner of the French department.

Dr. Burroughs is a specialist in British Imperial History with particular reference to the development of the Dominions and the various African territories. He attended King's College, University of London. He will be spending his leave fellowship in Britain working on a biography of the 19th century British politician, the third Earl Grey.



Prof. Gesner (above), assistant professor of French, has been awarded a renewable doctoral fellowship in conjunction with his sabbatical year. He will leave shortly for France where he will take a year of courses and do research on applied linguistics and methods of teaching French as a second language.

Prof. Gesner is originally from Bridgetown, and took his BA at King's and his MEd at Dalhousie.

Green Paper on Immigration hearings

The federal Department of Manpower and Immigration will hold public hearings in Halifax toward the end of June on the government's Green Paper on Immigration—proposals to amend the immigration laws.

Anyone interested in making submissions to the hearings can get in touch with the department's regional office in Halifax.



An associate professor of history, Dr. Fingard (above) has been studying poverty and two related topics—unemployment and charities—during the first half of the 19th century in Canada. She has a BA (1st class honors) from Dalhousie, an MA (with distinction) and PhD in history from the University of London. Among her publication credits are various articles in learned journals and a book, *The Anglican Design in Loyalist Nova Scotia* (London, 1972).

During her leave fellowship she will be researching in Britain the history of charitable and other organizations that operate in Canada.

Born and educated in England, Dr. Reckord, obtained her PhD from the University of London, King's College. Her thesis was on *Missionary Activity in Jamaica before Emancipation*, and interest she has maintained. Among her publications (some still in preparation): *Chinese Contract Labour in Cuba 1847-74*, *Caribbean Studies; 1916 in Ireland*, a book of readings with a historiographical introduction; *The Humanitarians and Reform*, a political biography of T. F. Buxton; and *Missions and Slavery*. Dr. Reckord is an associate professor. She took her sabbatical leave in conjunction with the Canada Council Leave Fellowship she was awarded this year and researched her publications on Caribbean history.

Photographs of Drs. Burroughs and Reckord were not available. A picture of Dr. Jones appears in another context on Page 3.

Poetry, prose prizewinners

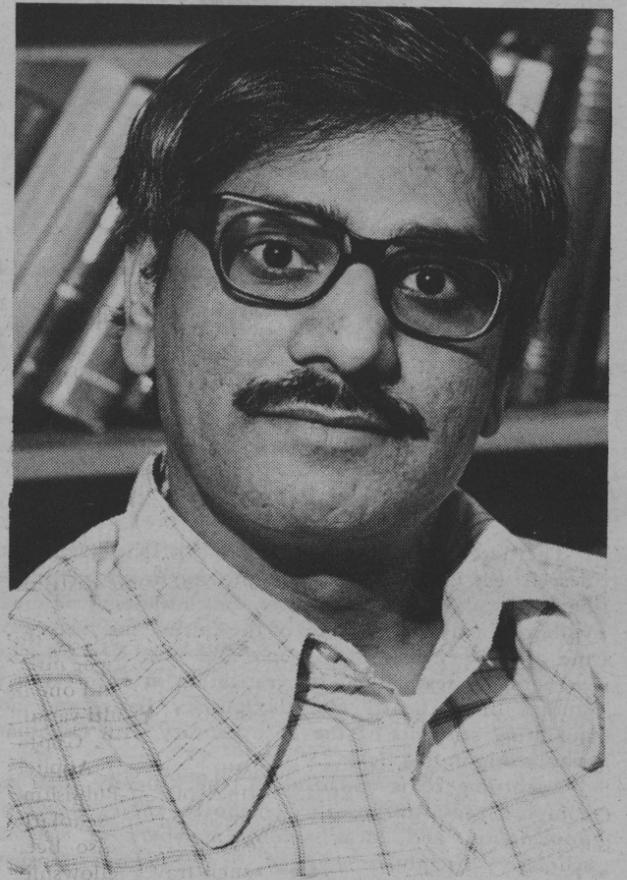
Winners in this year's competition for literary compositions in English—the Hon. W.H. Dennis Memorial Prizes—have been announced by Assistant Director of Awards Bob Tennant.

First prize of \$200 in the Joseph Howe Poetry Prize contest went to William John Howell, a BA student, of Halifax for his "Three More Poems". Nathan Paul Fishman (MD) won the second prize of \$100 for his "Poems Fugitive".

In the James DeMille Prose competition, two prizes each worth \$150 (one for an essay, one for a short story) were awarded to Donalee Amelia Moulton (BA), Halifax, for "Splurge" and Robin Alexander Reid (BA), Dartmouth, for "At Low Tide".

Judges for the 1974-75 competition were Dr. K. Tudor, Saint Mary's University, Professor J.L. Hill, Mount Saint Vincent, and Professor R. Gibbs, UNB.

Dr. Jones, chairman of the Spanish Department, will do research on Alfonsina Storni, a major Latin American poet who lived from 1895-1938. Dr. Jones plans to write a book on the Argentine woman, who was a playwright, author of short stories and many articles as well as a poet, and fought hard to break down the barriers that were placed in front of her success because of her womanhood. Dr. Jones does not plan to pursue the "women's lib" angle; her main interest in writing about Storni is to bring her to the attention of English-speaking audiences. Dr. Jones will spend part of her summer in Argentina interviewing friends of the poet, including her son. During the fall and winter, she expects to conclude her research in Texas, California and at Cambridge, Mass..



Dr. Rao, (above) an assistant professor in the economics department, will be taking his leave fellowship at the University of California (Berkeley), where he will be a visiting scholar giving seminars and using the research facilities. His specific areas of concern are with econometric methods.

He has published in numerous professional journals with emphasis on economic theory and methods. He has been at Dalhousie since 1969.

Busy summer for Math department

The Department of Mathematics will have a busy summer.

In addition to the usual Summer School classes, there will be a considerable number of events and research visitors.

Dalhousie will host the eastern branch of the Summer Research Institute which is run by the Canadian Mathematical Congress, and about 25 mathematicians from 14 Canadian universities will spend three months on campus doing research. In connection with the institute, two workshops will be held.

One is on applied mathematics on Fundy Tidal Power, to be held May 19-22, and a pure mathematics one on fixed point theory and applications, June 9-13. The first is expected to attract about 30 visitors, and the second about 60 from across North America and Europe.

The department also plans an algebra seminar, to run in conjunction with the research institute, and already four distinguished algebraists will give lectures.

The annual Canadian Symposium on Operator Algebras will be held June 2-6.

\$89,000 doctoral fellowship for 17 to study at Dal

Seventeen students have been awarded a total of \$89,000 to pursue their doctoral studies at Dalhousie. The Canada Council Doctoral Fellowships were awarded to two economics students, two history, four political science, four classics, four English and one mathematics student.

The successful applicants in alphabetical order are:

G. I. Adolf, a graduate of the University of Cairo, Egypt, has received, in addition to his Canada Council award, a Killam Fellowship. His PhD research will focus on the logic of Plotinus.

An Albertan who attended the University of Toronto, **Anthony H. Bassett**, is a classics student at Dalhousie. He will do his research on the interpretation of Aristotle's doctrine of soul. He is also a Killam Fellow.

Political science student **Glyn Berry** plans to conduct his dissertation research on "Canadian participation in the International Commission of Control and Supervision established by the Paris Accords on Vietnam in 1973."

Lorraine Eden has been working on her doctoral thesis with Dr. Carl Shoup, international authority on public financing. Her topic: "Transfer pricing and the multi-national firm in Canada". Mrs. Eden received her BA from Mount Allison and her MA from McGill. She is on a two-year leave of absence from Mount Saint Vincent where she is an assistant professor of economics.

Paul Evans, originally from Calgary, Alta., has been awarded a Canada Council Fellowship to do his PhD at Dalhousie. His research interest concerns the domestic sources of Chinese foreign policy. His thesis will examine the role of the provinces in the formulation of foreign policy, and further consider the provinces as separate factors in international affairs.

Canadian History is **David Frank's** area of research for his PhD thesis, and **David Gray**, who received his MA from Dalhousie, will conduct his research in the "Inverse programming" field.

Born in Dundee, Scotland, **Stuart Henderson** has an MA from the University of St. Andrew's and one from the University of Calgary. His field of specialization for the PhD at Dalhousie is 18th century literature, and his thesis, which he is now writing, is on dialogue in the novels of Henry Fielding.

Angus Johnston is a graduate of Mount Allison and of Dalhousie. He will do his research on the "History of the interpretation of Aristotle's Physics".

Wendy MacLean studied at the University of Minnesota before completing her BA (with distinction) at Mount Saint Vincent. She is doing her doctoral work in the area of econometrics.

Mary B. McGillivray to travel to another Canadian university (possibly Queen's) for her doctoral study in Canadian Literature. She graduated from Dalhousie with an honors BA and an MA.

Following the lines of her MA thesis research, **Marnie Mitchell** intends to pursue a study of Canadian-American relations in the period 1950-1975. Governmental, transnational and societal relations will be examined with the purpose of assessing the applicability of various theories of integration and conflict analysis to explaining changes in the climate of Canadian-American relations in the period being considered. An attempt will be made to identify substantive issues in Canadian-American relations and to assess long-range implications of the treatment accorded such issues.

Professor Samek (at left) will spend the first part of his sabbatical leave with the Law Reform Commission in Ottawa to help the present chairman and commissioners with the writing of their final reports. While in Ottawa, he will also complete his contribution to a joint book on the theory of law reform that will be published by the commission.

Prof. Samek plans to spend the second half of his sabbatical leave mainly in Europe where he expects to be attached to a French law school. He will work on a sequel to his book, *The Legal Point of View*, which was published last year in New York. The new book will seek to probe the limits of the legal point of view, and the practical possibilities of transcending them.

Born in Czechoslovakia, Prof. Samek studied law at Cambridge. He is a barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple and of the Supreme Court of Victoria. In addition to *The Legal Point of View*, and *An Analytical Guide to Contract and Sale of Goods*, which was published in Australia in 1963, Prof. Samek has contributed numerous papers to legal and philosophical journals.



The specialty of Dr. Gupta (above) is mathematical statistics.

He will spend his leave at the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research Organization at Wellington, New Zealand, the University of New South Wales, Sydney, Australia and at the Indian Statistical Institute, New Delhi. At CSIR he will give 10 lectures on "multivariate statistical analysis" and at the University of New South Wales he will be doing research on "distributions associated with language expansion". In New Delhi, his research will be on "characterization of some distributions".

Before joining Dalhousie, Dr. Gupta taught at the University of Florida. He has organized two international conferences at Dalhousie, one in '72 and one in '74. He has published two books: 1) *Multi-variate Statistical Inference* (ed. D. G. Kabe & R. P. Gupta, North Holland Publishing Company) and 2) *Applied Statistics*, (ed. R. P. Gupta, North Holland Publishing Co.). Dr. Gupta is a regular contributor to scholarly journals and has published widely. He has also been awarded a National Research Council travel fellowship.



Professor Samek (at left) will spend the first part of his sabbatical leave with the Law Reform Commission in Ottawa to help the present chairman and commissioners with the writing of their final reports.

Jonathan C. Peirce did his BA at Amherst College and his MA at Dalhousie. His field of specialization for the PhD at Dal is 18th century literature. His thesis is entitled "The Relationship between Religion and the Rise of the Novel, 1740-1780".

Jennifer Smith of Peterborough took her undergraduate work at McMaster and did her MA at Dalhousie in political science. Her doctoral research will centre on representative government and federalism - the reduced scope for politics. She is studying theories of representations, that is, indirect government, and theories of federalism: whether and how they serve to confine politics.

Miss Geraldine Thomas is a graduate of Dalhousie and has done some graduate work at McMaster. She is also a Killam Fellow. Her research interests are on the "Interpretation of Greek mythology in the Latin authors of the Renaissance."

Toronto is the home town of **John A. Wainwright**. He took his honors BA at the University of Toronto and the MA at Dalhousie. His field of specialization is Canadian literature and his thesis will be on the figure of the artist in Canadian literature.

Hans Witte will do research on imperial history.

Deep Drill findings to be revised

When scientists from around the world gather at the 16th annual general assembly of the International Union of Geology and Geophysics, 15 months will have passed since the Glomar Challenger set sail on Leg 37 of the Deep Sea Drilling Project (*University News*, Vol. 5, No. 1, Sept 5, 1974).

The immediate post-cruise meeting held at Dalhousie last summer labelled the voyage "very successful". The Glomar Challenger drilled the five deepest holes ever drilled in the igneous basement of the oceanic crust.

Since then, 540 samples (440 basalts and a hundred sediments) from the 3,000 core samples recovered during the expedition have been analysed for magnetism in the laboratories at Dalhousie. The paleomagnetic laboratory of the Geology Department has a magnetometer interfaced with a computer for high speed data production, a Curie balance, rock polishing machines and a magnetic washing machine. The vast amount of data that has been processed has resulted in a number of meaningful finds and has changed scientists' understanding of the magnetism of the ocean floor.

Dr. James Ade-Hall, associate professor of geology and the paleomagnetist on the Glomar Challenger, will present Dalhousie's findings at the assembly. He will also review everything that has happened since last summer in one of the symposiums, which he is convening. The assembly will be held in Grenoble, France, Aug. 25 - Sept. 6.

His paper, co-authored by Patrick Ryall and Paul Johnson, is "The magnetization of the oceanic crust: results from DSDP Legs 34 and 37". It is one of 35 papers that will be given; more than one third of those will deal with the rocks collected during DSDP Leg 37 or on similar projects from rocks of the same area.

Canadian, American, Russian, French, German, Japanese, and Romanian scientists have been working in their own countries on samples and collecting new information about formation of the oceanic crust of the earth.

Twenty years ago, no one thought that deep penetration of the hard rock of the sea floor was possible. Glomar Challenger has proved it is and will now spend the next few years drilling basalt and trying to get even deeper into the rock.

Contrary to early beliefs, the oceans are younger than the continents (continents are estimated at being 4,000 million years old, while the oceans are only about 200 million years old). The age of the oceans has largely been determined from the magnetism of the rocks of the ocean floor. This magnetic record in the floor rocks shows that the earth's magnetism has reversed hundreds of times, at each reversal a compass would have swung from pointing to one pole to pointing to the other pole. "The last change," says Dr. Ade-Hall, "was over 700,000 years ago, and the next may be anything from a few thousand to 100,000 years away."

The people who have been involved in researching the rock samples at Dalhousie include: Dr. Ade-Hall, who joined Dalhousie in 1970 and originally proposed the Deep Drill '74 project in 1971; Dr. Paul Johnson, who

UNIVERSITY SERVICES

➔ First \$.0\$. suggestions being studied ←

The first of the \$.0\$. suggestions for the Physical Plant Department and University News contests have been collected from the boxes around the campus and are being scrutinized by Physical Plant Director Art Chisholm.

There are not too many, and others are trickling in slowly, but it's a good start. "I don't suppose we could expect great batches of them at this time of the year, when people are beginning to disappear for the summer," said Prof. Chisholm.

He appealed to those who had not yet submitted suggestion to don their thinking caps. The first contest does not end until May 31, so there's plenty of time for suggestions to be considered.

Two contests, to run concurrently, were announced in the April 18 issue of University News. The best suggestion each month from a member of the Department of Physical Plant staff will be awarded \$25, and at the end of the first year, the best of the first 12 prizewinners will receive \$100.

The University News contest matches Physical Plant's except that in this contest, everyone except Physical Plant staff are eligible to enter — faculty, staff, students.

The suggestion boxes are in the following locations:

- Student Union Building:** Near the elevator in the basement lobby;
- Central Services Building:** Outside the Traffic Office;
- Weldon Law Building:** In the lobby near the elevators;
- Arts Centre:** Outside Room 314;
- Arts & Administration Building:** Outside Room 9;
- Life Sciences Centre:** Near caretaker's office under the main stairs of the common area;
- Dunn Building:** Outside Room B11;
- Tupper Building:** near the link door to loading dock;
- Chemistry Building:** Outside Room 124;
- Forrest Building:** Outside Room 19, and
- Killam Library:** at the foot of the stairway from the main entrance to the computer centre.

◆◆◆ \$.0\$. TIPS

Lowering your thermostat saves you money and your health. Each degree the thermostat is lowered means a cut in fuel consumption of about two per cent. And even though the warm weather hasn't arrived yet, you can always wear a sweater.

◆
Cooler means healthier. And anyone on a diet loses weight quicker because they burn up calories faster in cool surroundings.

◆
Take baths regularly? Here's what it costs, on average. The cost is mainly in the energy needed to heat water. If you have a standard bath tub, then a 4-inch waterline (without you in it) with the temperature at 50 C (which is warm) runs at six cents; at 60 C, it will cost eight cents; and at 70 C, 10 cents. But if you use 10 inches of water, a 50 C temperature will cost you 17 cents, 60 C — 21 cents, and 70 C, 25 cents.

◆
Instant TV? No, not your children on Saturday mornings. The advertising that tells you this or that TV's picture appears immediately you turn on the switch doesn't tell you everything. The picture tube has a small heater, which operates all the time your set is plugged in.

Those few seconds saved cost pennies that add up, because the heater is drawing power all the time the set is not turned on. Unplug it when it's not in use.

◆
What's 25 pounds of steel, three pounds of rubber, and a few odds and ends of plastic, aluminum, leather and paint?

A bicycle — low energy-consuming, pollution-free, low-cost and, more important, health-giving. Try one.



Carpenter-foreman Hugh MacDonald of the Department of Physical Plant puts the finishing touch to one of the \$.0\$. suggestion boxes now installed around the campus. (Wamboldt-Waterfield)

Invasion by dentist next week

Dentists, dental hygienists and assistants from the Atlantic provinces and farther afield will invade Halifax next week for the third annual Post College Assembly organized by the Continuing Education Committee of Dalhousie's Faculty of Dentistry.

Attendance at the continuing education programs in recent years has been the highest in the country, according to Canadian Dental Association statistics, and Dr. D.V. Chaytor, the Dalhousie committee chairman, wants to maintain the record.

For next week's gathering, nearly 150 had registered over a week ago, and more are expected when the sessions begin with registration and a reception-buffet on Sunday (May 11).

The assembly, the third to be organized by the dental school, will be held on May 12, 13 and 14.

Dr. Ira L. Shannon, well-known American dental researcher and the man who developed edible toothpaste for astronauts in the U.S. space program, will be the keynote speaker.

Dr. Shannon, director of the oral disease research laboratory at Veterans Administration Hospital, professor of biochemistry at the University of Texas dental branch, and director of the animal research facility at the Veterans hospital, all in Houston, Texas, will make three presentations at the assembly.

His first topic, Chemistry Conquers Tooth Decay, will be given in two parts — on the mornings of May 12 and 13 — and his second subject, Saliva — Your Working

Environment, — will be given on the morning of May 13.

Other topics at the assembly include orthodontics, patient management, prosthodontics, radiology, and communication.

Clinician-lecturers will be Dr. G.M. Jensen, assistant professor of orthodontics at Dalhousie; Dr. W.L. Mealiea, director of Student Counselling and Psychological Services; Dr. V.B. Shaffner, assistant professor of fixed partial dentures; Dr. B. Lilienthal, professor of oral biology; Dr. Mary Jensen, assistant professor of physical education; Dr. D.V. Chaytor, associate professor and head of the division of removable prosthodontics; Dr. A.H. Ervin, associate professor of prosthodontics; and Dr. K.M. Kerr, professor of prosthodontics.

Throughout the assembly there will be continuous presentations of films and TV productions, slide-tapes, and displays. Dr. G.H. Faulkner, assistant professor of operative dentistry, and Mrs. W. MacDonald, lecturer in dental hygiene, will be on hand during the showing of ACORDE (A consortium on restorative dentistry education), a color TV presentation which is a new approach to restorative dentistry education.

All of the sessions will be held in various locations in Dalhousie Arts Centre.

For the first time, the convocation for students being graduated from the Faculty of Dentistry will be held during the assembly. The convocation will begin at 10 am on Wednesday, May 14 in the Rebecca Cohn Auditorium.

◆◆◆ Parking: 75-76 permits on sale in June

Dalhousie University parking permits expire on June 30, and permits for 1975-76 will go on sale on June 15.

Good news from Arthur O'Connell, the Traffic Manager: Inflation hasn't caught up to the permits, and prices will remain the same next year.

These are: For a regular permit (useable in any area marked "general parking", \$40 for the year;

For a reserved parking space: \$90.

For summer school: \$5.

Summer school parking permits went on sale on May 1.

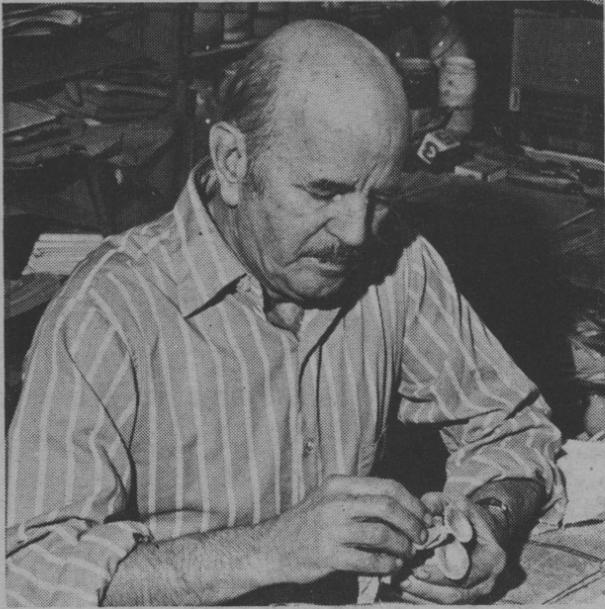
Mr. O'Connell also reminds departments that courtesy parking permits can be issued by the departments to visitors — salesmen, service men and so on — and that it is the responsibility of the person or office being visited

to see that the visitor is not rendering himself liable for a City parking violation ticket. A supply of courtesy parking permits can be obtained with a requisition order from the Traffic Office in the Central Services Building.

Departments or university personnel are also asked to make special arrangements with the Traffic Office when large groups are visiting the campus.

CERAMICS

Lorenzen ceramics gift for Dalhousie

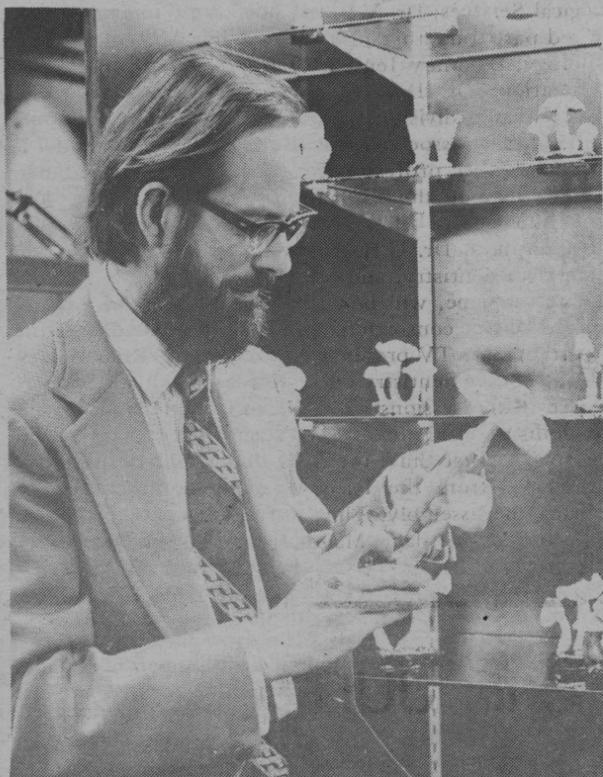


Ernst Lorenzen.

Photos of the Lorenzens by Alex Wilson. The others were taken by Biology photographer Mary Primrose.



Alma Lorenzen.



Dr. M. J. Harvey, associate professor of Biology, selected the species in the collection.

By
ALEX WILSON

Senior Laboratory Technologist
Department of Biology

Dalhousie University has recently become the recipient of 37 ceramic mushrooms produced in the studio of Ernst and Alma Lorenzen, at Lantz. The collection was initiated by a generous donation from Miss Constance MacFarlane, distinguished Dalhousie alumna and long-time member of the Nova Scotia Research Foundation. The mushrooms will be housed in the Biology Department's McCulloch Museum, which is open to the public during regular university hours. The mushrooms will also be used, from time to time, in the Biology teaching program.

The Lorenzens have been making the much sought-after fungi models for the past 26 years. Alma Lorenzen was born in Cocagne, N.B., and attended Mount St. Bernard College at Antigonish. Her husband, Ernst, was born in Denmark and came to Canada in 1930. He studied forestry at the University of New Brunswick.

Their first attempts at pottery were designed to provide subject material for Mrs. Lorenzen's still-life paintings. The supply of art pottery, at that time, had virtually disappeared, due to both the depression and the Second World War. Ernst decided to build a potter's wheel from a design in a magazine. With no training, it was not surprising that Alma's first attempts with the wheel were less than satisfying but Ernst seems to have had some natural ability in this direction. Alma still concedes that her talents lie more in modelling and leaves the wheel work to Ernst.

In 1946, Dr. J. Crowell, then Director of Handicrafts for New Brunswick, acquired some of their pottery and, unknown to the Lorenzens, began to promote its sale. Orders flowed in and Ernst and Alma found themselves in business. They moved from Dieppe, N.B., in 1949 and established at their present location in Lantz.

In Nova Scotia they found within their reach a much broader range of minerals with which to prepare the various color glazes. Using Department of Mines maps, they were able to locate many abandoned mines and other mineral deposits. On their expeditions, they became aware of the great variety of mushrooms in the province. (Dr. Ken Harrison, of the Kentville Experimental Farm, estimates there may be as many as 5,000 species native to the province).

Ernst had already been exposed to the mushroom flora in his forestry studies, and Alma became much intrigued with their Latin names. Her first model was of the Horn of Plenty, *Craterellus cornucopoides*. It was acquired by Dr. Koenig, a Laval University mycologist in the fall of 1949. During 1950, they added a couple of dozen species to the collection and have continued to include additional species with each successive mushroom season. Today they make 161 different types, each botanically accurate in detail and coloration. Alma specializes in the gill type species; her favorite is the large Blusher (*Amanita rubescens*). Ernst usually makes the species which lack gills (eg. *Clavaria*) and is most fond of the Black Morel.

Each model takes about 10 days from start until completion. Most are composed of a dark clay base and a pale grey or white mushroom. This is practical for the glazing operation as the bases are usually dark in the finished product and requires less glaze to achieve the proper color if they are dark to begin with. The pale clay of the cap and stipe does not interfere with the true colour produced by the glaze. Once the mushroom has been prepared from sketches or live specimens, it is bisque fired in an electric kiln to 875°C. After slow cooling in the kiln, the color glaze, which is a water

Miss MacFarlane is a scientist, educator and benefactor of Dalhousie. Not only has she been instrumental in obtaining the fine collection of Lorenzen mushrooms, but it was at her suggestion that her class of 1929 donate a number of Eskimo carvings to the university. Miss MacFarlane is a consultant to the Industrial Development Branch of the Fisheries Service of Environment Canada and to several industrial seaweed firms.

She is active in university cultural affairs and enjoys gardening if and when she can scrape together sufficient time and soil in the yard of her south end home. She has been a patron of the Lorenzens for over 25 years, and has given their work to numerous friends and colleagues and has even provided them with seaweeds from which some of the color glazes can be prepared. Dalhousie will confer an honorary degree on Miss MacFarlane at convocation later this month (See Pages 4 and 5).



Some of the models. Left to right: *Chaterellus cornucopoides* — the Horn of Plenty example of the first mushroom produced by the Lorenzens; *Amanita rubescens*, Mrs. Lorenzen's favorite; *Clavaria* sp., one of the non-gill sort.

Coprinus comatus — the shaggy mane mushroom — an edible sort.



Miss MacFarlane admiring the ceramic mushrooms.



GOVERNMENT STUDIES

Much of the recent growth that has occurred in the Atlantic provinces has been concentrated in urban centres and urban areas.

The larger urban areas, Halifax-Dartmouth, Saint John, St. John's and, to a lesser extent, Charlottetown, can be considered as intermediate-size growth centres.

Growing smaller urban areas can be viewed as satellite or cluster growth centres. The growth, in part, has been induced growth, a result of government policies designed to attract industry to the region.

The purpose of the Growth Centre and Development Policy conference sponsored by the Dalhousie Government Studies Program brought together a number of experts to examine the nature, function, future, and development policies for growth centres in Atlantic Canada. There were two main themes. The first dealt with the relationship of the growth centre to the rest of the economy; the second with the future and with specific industrial development problems.

More than economic activity

Growth centre concepts for lagging regions implies more than economic activity. It has to do with social ideas; with innovativeness and creative institution building which has traditionally been retained in the large centres of agglomeration.

This was the thrust of the keynote address delivered to the conference on Growth Centres and Development Policy by Niles Hansen, director, Centre for Economic Development, University of Texas.

There appeared to be a second industrial revolution on the horizon, he said. It was one that countered industrial concentration and geographic polarization, and one that favored innovative diffusion outwards to smaller growth centres. It was taking the form of new industries using new technologies — (these are readily adaptable to centres selected for induced growth); increased information flow through computer capabilities; improved telecommunications; and better human resource management.

All of these go to enhance the kind of environment and infrastructure that make a region attractive to small and intermediate size industry.

Some form of quasi-public entrepreneurship and the development of increased linkages with the more dynamic regions and sectors of the national economy were essential elements if lagging regions were to benefit in the new scheme of things, said Hansen.

This implied increased access, not in the form of highways, but in openness to a whole range of innovative processes and institutional building in health, education, services, communication and leadership development.

Development strategy, implementation keys

A critical analysis of many relevant industrial development institutions and programs (at all three levels of government), impinging on the Halifax-Dartmouth metro area along with the most recent and proposed innovations on the industrial development scene were reviewed by Saint Mary's University economist, Dann Milne.

Development strategy and its implementation were the essential keys, he said.

Constituents of a co-ordinated development strategy includes: government investment in infrastructure (roads, sewers, etc.); private and government investment and ownership in activity that maximize industrial linkages with other economies (internal and external); and human resource investment in basic education, training and manpower programs.

The implementation of this strategy requires a comprehensive development plan. Dr. Milne pointed to the federal-provincial General Development Agreement as one vehicle for implementation.

The purpose of the GDA is to facilitate joint initiatives for the economic and socioeconomic development of Nova Scotia by increasing provincial incomes, expanding employment opportunities and developing a creative economy which will encourage economic growth and stability.

Two arrangements have already been carried forward — an agreement for a Halifax waterfront development project and an agreement for a Halifax waterfront development project and an agreement to find and break the bottlenecks that restrain development in the province. The GDA has created a framework around which economic planning at the provincial level can proceed.

"Be bold, aggressive, inventive"

Any proposal for establishing a model growth centre invites certain questions, according to Harry Swain, of the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis in Vienna.

The queries go something like this, he said:

How reasonable is the proposed scenario; how feasible is the plan; what are the implied effect and the less predictable changes in mood and values that accompany achievement of a growth centre strategy; and last but not least, "who gets and who pays" for policy decisions that are put into action.

Too often the answers are not available and too much time is spent on fruitless debate about unattainable options.

Instead, he suggested that decision-makers and researchers be bold, aggressive and inventive. His advice for a future growth strategy for intermediate size centres is to design policies for the "technology of the small (this means diversity, autonomy and disintegration).

It means having the institutional capacity to learn from many experiments, and to have the competence and independence to report the blunders as well as the successes.

"Stress resilience and robustness especially in long-range strategies; invent new ways of modelling urban processes which are simple, transparent to the non-expert, and which give quick estimates of policy impact...make the urban process free-wheeling and open to public participation in terms of valuation."

Good government important

Dalhousie economist John Graham focused on inter-governmental relations and government structure in the growth centre context, with special attention to the Graham Royal Commission's recommendation for a one-tier form of municipal government.

Good government, including the effective planning and provision of public services, was an important element in economic development.

Equally important, he said, was the fact that the fiscal capacity of the provincial and municipal governments to provide public services depended on the strength of the provincial and municipal economic bases.

All three levels of government had an important place in development policy, and the problem is co-ordinating the policies and programs of all three to ensure their maximum effectiveness.

The most effective government structure for planning and provision of public services was also inevitably the most effective structure for exploiting the opportunities for economic development and for dealing with the consequences of economic development, in order to achieve the greatest social benefit for the metro area and for the province.

Providing service, measuring progress

Two problems: providing government services and how to measure real progress were discussed by Dalhousie economic research associates from the Institute of Public Affairs.

Andrew Harvey indicated that until sufficient case studies have been carried out, the question of government services cannot be entirely understood or the problem resolved.

But in a metro area study that he has been involved with, there were several interesting factors to be considered with respect to the provision of urban public services for a growing community.

There seems to be a strong and diverse demand for recreational and community services, coupled with a demand for economic overhead capital (government investment in infrastructure) attendant with territorial expansion.

The data also shows that in-migrants clearly have characteristics significantly different from lifetime residents and can consequently be expected to make special demands for urban public services.

In addition the growing areas seem to have manifest different preference patterns from the older areas.

K. Scott Wood confined his remarks to the problem of measuring real progress in a growth centre. He stated at the outset that there was a need to determine what people regard as desirable social objectives within the growth centre and to evaluate the changes towards these objectives through the program and policy instruments used for implementing a growth centre strategy.

The question is how can this be done. He cited a number of problems involved in measuring progress.

Two of these were: how do we determine the area to which the growth centre strategy applies, and how can we devise measures of progress that provide adequate understanding of the "cause and effect" relationship?

Measuring quality of life

Measuring the state of quality of life and its implications for development occupied centre stage on the second day of the conference. The scope and breadth of social indicators research and how these indicators can be employed were explored by University of Guelph philosopher Alex Michalos.

Economist Ben-Chieh Liu explained a model he and his colleagues at Midwest Research Institute have formulated to make quality of life forecasts. The model is based on the use of five components (economic, political, environmental, health and education, and social) affecting quality of life and which represent physical inputs (as opposed to psychological) that are quantifiable.

Methods and methodology was the theme of a paper which drew comparisons of metro life in Canada and the United States. The study, directed by Bruce Macy (Midwest Research Institute, Kansas City) and Robert Foster (director of the Dalhousie Government Studies Program) is in the beginning stages but it has already revealed a number of methods that could be useful in measuring quality of life. Lewis Mandell, director of the Social Science Research Institute, University of Maine, used a case study to show how the question of quality of life effects industrial relocation decisions.

This strain was continued in a discussion of policies and approaches to development which formed the last segment of the two-day conference. Robert Foster talked about how quality of life determined industrial location decisions, Charles Minshall, urban geographer from Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio, explained his economic model which could be applied by policy makers in their selection of industries for growth centres; and Robert Leone, urban economist from Harvard's graduate School of Business Administration concluded with a talk on national environmental controls and their impact on developing regions.

IPA's research grant explained

The announcement that the Canada Council has awarded a five-year, \$852,000 research grant to Dalhousie University appears on Page One of today's University News.

What research is to be undertaken as a result of this grant? What are the implications to the university? To the Atlantic region? Why is it important?

To answer these questions, Dr. Donald H. Clairmont, chairman of the research group whose proposal resulted in the award, issued the following detailed statement:

Summary

"The research grant obtained from the Canada Council marks the successful culmination of 18 months of preparatory work by an interdisciplinary research group centred at the Institute of Public Affairs. This long-drawn-out process included not only the preparation of an academically sound proposal and a year of discussion with individuals and organizations in the community, but also continuous reformulation and respecification of ideas and projects as a result of constructive criticisms. The guiding ideal of the research group was that "we should undertake a long-term research program on one theme that is important to the region and to a range of groups in the community, involving them as much as possible in the research process." The research group enters now the operational research phase, determined to fulfil the promise implicit in the Canada Council award and to remain faithful to the above ideal.

"The basic research theme is reflected in the title of the Canada Council proposal — 'Segmentation, Disadvantage and Development: An Analysis of the Marginal Work World, its Relationship to the Central Work World, and its Role in the Evolving Maritime Provinces'.

"A loose way of describing what we mean by the term "marginal work world" (MWW) is the work situation outside government service and large capital-intensive industries. It involves low-income work around the minimum wage, generally smaller, more insecure enterprises, weak unionization or none at all, and so on. Examples of work settings that meet these criteria would be small hotel and restaurant operations, cleaning and repairing work, textile and carpet factories, food processing plants, some retail and wholesale trade, and small-scale farming, inshore fishing and woodlot enterprises. In a general way, we are interested in the persons and institutions that make up or affect the marginal work world.

- (a) the marginal sector is of substantial and perhaps unique importance in the Maritime region. High underemployment, low wages, and enterprises characterized by modest size and insecure markets are very widespread in the region. There is some evidence that at least 40 per cent of the work force in the region is involved in low wage work, and that this percentage is increasing rather than decreasing. The gap between low wage and high wage work may also be increasing.
- (b) popular belief to the contrary, there is actually very little research on the marginal work world that has social policy relevance.
- (c) we have found considerable interest in the topic on the part of community groups, government, and organized labour. The latter are encountering real difficulties in organizing and being effective in the marginal work world. For example only about 10 per cent of the hotel and restaurant industry is organized. Governments at provincial and federal levels are reorganizing social assistance programs to encourage the able-bodied on welfare to take employment (in practice in the MWW) as well as supplementing the salaries of the working poor and creating new jobs in the public service sector via a community employment program. Minority groups such as Blacks, Indians and Acadians report high levels of underemployment and lack of job ladders. A key issue is the development of economic alternatives that would not mean the sacrifice of cultural traditions. Other community organizations representing welfare recipients and public housing tenants indicated that work-related problems were important elements in their search for a better life for their membership.
- (d) There are unique characteristics of the MWW in the Maritime region that need to be explored. In the United States, the marginal work world is identified with the urban ghetto and is seen as being completely negative — something to move out of if at all possible or something to be abolished. In the Maritime region, there may be positive aspects to it especially in rural areas. In addition there are groups in the region who are developing innovative projects as alternatives to the marginal work world.

The Main Research Questions

The proposal to the Canada Council listed ten major research questions:

1. What is the historical dimension of the MWW? It is important to understand how the MWW has changed over time. For example, is it falling further behind in terms of wages, income etc., in comparison with the rest of the economy? Is the relative size of the MWW increasing or decreasing? And what significant internal changes are taking place, e.g. in the ownership of enterprises, in the degree and effectiveness of unionization, and so on.
2. Is there any unity or common pattern to the MWW? As we have defined the MWW, there is a great deal of diversity included — different types of enterprises, rural and urban locations etc. Does it make sense then to talk about a marginal work world? Do all the enterprises share some basic characteristics? Are labour-management relations similar in different work settings? Is there a lot of occupational mobility from one marginal work setting to another? Do the employees share a basic outlook on their work situation? It would be important to understand the similarities and differences within the MWW so that policy recommendations are made relevant to the groups involved.
3. What are the barriers that prevent mobility out of the MWW and what are the alternatives? If a person is in a low-income work situation, what are the barriers that restrict his opportunities and how important are they? Excessive educational requirements for "good" jobs, licencing restrictions, and discrimination against females and minority groups, are some of the barriers that need to be examined. We would also like to do evaluations of the government policies designed to overcome these barriers, e.g. Affirmative Action, Manpower training, life-skills courses etc. to see how effective they are. In addition, some groups feel that mobility into the central work world is undesirable because it may mean cultural assimilation or having to move into urban areas. Minority groups in particular are developing some satisfactory alternatives in the form of oyster cooperatives, community development corporations and so on.
4. What are the linkages between the MWW and the Central Work World (CWW) and what is their role? Although we suggest that the economy is sharply divided between these two worlds there may nevertheless be some important ties between them. For example, CWW firms use MWW labour in the form of casual employees. On the other hand some persons with "good" jobs during the day moonlight in the MWW at night (e.g. teachers or firemen who serve as waitresses or bartenders on the side). CWW firms may own and/or subcontract work to MWW enterprises. The question then is how important these ties are and what function they perform (e.g. moonlighting takes up jobs in the MWW and may retard labour organization).
5. To what extent is the MWW exploited? There is both a subjective and an objective component to this question. The first is the extent to which people in the MWW feel themselves to be exploited or whether, for some, work in the MWW is an advantage, a choice, because it may allow the maintenance of a more desirable life-style, non-urban residence and so on, even at the cost of lower incomes. Objectively, it would be important to examine profit margins of enterprises in the MWW and the way in which multinational firms, central unions, and consumers may profit at the expense of the low bargaining power of the MWW.
6. What are the linkages that the MWW has with the social security system? There appears to be a great deal of movement of individuals between the welfare system and the marginal work world. One question then, is to document this mobility and assess the programs that are designed to move social assistance recipients into the work world. For the working poor, income supplements may have the function of subsidizing low income employers or may relieve the employer from responsibility during periods of seasonal unemployment.
7. What are the sources of stability and change in the MWW? One aspect of this question is to determine what keeps a person in the MWW (aside from the external barriers mentioned in No. 3 above). What may be important here are kinship ties, the possession of non-convertible assets (e.g. a house in rural areas and non-monetary sources of income and exchange), and perhaps a more paternalistic style of work organization. On the other hand, change in the M.W.W. may come from internal organization (e.g. unionization) or as a reaction to outside forces (e.g. in response to changes in the economy as a whole).
8. To what extent does the stereotype of the enterprise in the MWW sector fit the situation in the Maritime

provinces? MWW firms are thought to be in a more competitive situation, with low profit margins, less reliance on government contracts, more unstable, locally owned and so on. Is this actually the case in the region? What is the present viability and future potential of these enterprises?

9. To what extent is the MWW different in the Maritime region as compared with other regions? The MWW may be quite different in a province such as Ontario, where relatively more CWW firms exist and the MWW may be smaller in size. We would need to understand how the relative underdevelopment of the Maritime region and its relationship with the rest of Canada affects the characteristics and prospects for the MWW in the region.
10. What are the effects of current policies and programs oriented to the MWW? This is a very large consideration which includes evaluation of both public and private measures designed to deal with the marginal work situation. The various types are income floor and supplementation policies; programs encouraging mobility out of the MWW (Affirmative Action, relocation, retraining/upgrading and job expansion); group organization measures (unionization, entrepreneur associations and community development); and alternative ownership and development models, as in the case of cooperative, credit union, and public employment undertakings. The effect of more general policies, such as immigration, will also be significant. We would like to get beyond the policies to assess the political effectiveness of organizations in the marginal work world and the internally generated reasons for government adopting certain policies.

The Research Program

"The research group proposes to examine the above questions by conducting 15 interrelated research projects, scheduled over a five-year period, beginning in September. Some of the projects will be longitudinal (i.e., will follow individual persons and firms over several years). Primary data collection will take place, usually in one of the three Maritime provinces, and secondary data collection will be sought for the four Atlantic provinces. A visiting researcher program is planned in order to place the regional experience in a wider, comparative context.

"The analytical dimensions in terms of which the research projects are organized reflect the systems/spheres conceptualization the researchers take regarding the work world. Four projects examine the boundary between the marginal and central work worlds (e.g., the role of "centre" firms and unions in the marginal work world, and interstitial workers such as casual and moonlighters). Two large projects are directed at the barriers between the marginal and central work worlds, investigating patterns that cut across the diverse work settings that make up this work sector. Four projects deal primarily with the linkages between the marginal work world and other societal subsystems such as welfare, unemployment, manpower training and governmental decision-making. Finally, two projects, both multifaceted, have primarily to do with adaptation — the implications of adaptive responses, especially lifestyle satisfaction, non-monetary sources of income and exchange, and so forth, upon the work situation and upon current public policies.

"Each individual project has principal investigators but coordination of the research program is achieved through the membership of all investigators on the research group nucleus, which makes all basic research decisions and which meets monthly to coordinate research designs for maximum collective benefit. There are provisions also for a coordinating support role for all projects through an historical and secondary data analyst, a data management person, an administrative secretary and, in later years, an integrative data analysis project. Provision is made also for graduate students to undertake a number of participant-observer case studies and to participate in other ways in the research program. Finally, the budget contains items designed to encourage continuing community involvement in the research process, through an advisory committee, periodic meetings to plan the research and to discuss the results, the employment of individuals, and so on.

"The research group is very appreciative of the Canada Council for funding this research program, of Dalhousie University for its cooperation and tangible support, and of the Institute of Public Affairs for providing a context within which we develop this research program."

cont. from p.1

\$852,000 grant for IPA

commitment" to the project aims, and referred to the support given to the project by Dalhousie in the form of working facilities, computer services, library and other research resources, as well as arrangements for special and co-ordinated appointments among team members.

In addition to the inter-departmental commitments of Drs. Clairmont and Wien, Dr. Butler holds an appointment as assistant professor in the Department of Sociology; Dr. Harvey teaches in both Dalhousie's and Mount Saint Vincent's Departments of Economics; and Dr. Pross is an associate professor of public administration at Dalhousie. These three members all hold appointments as research associates at the institute. The other member of the team, Dr. Jackson, is associate professor of sociology at Saint Francis Xavier University.

Working with the team in an advisory capacity are Dr. John Sears, Dean of Arts and Science at Saint Francis Xavier; and John Dougall, Director of the Advanced Management Centre of the institute.

Unexplored area

"As one who has lived and worked in this region," said Dr. Henson "I strongly believe that the results of this research will be meaningful and useful to the people of the marginal work world and to the public authorities who set policies which influence their lives.

"Beneath the extensive statistical material government makes available, lies a large, unexplored area of our work force, their actual standards of living, occupational trends, impact of change.

"Particularly is this true in the traditional primary sectors, as exemplified in the Maritimes in small-scale farming, fishing and woodlot enterprises. Non-durable manufacturing, tourist-related and other service employment are also significant in the marginal work world.

Touches all of us

"The program," Dr. Henson said, "is also of considerable interest to regional organizations from a policy point of view. For example, minority group organizations are engaged in developing alternative work opportunities; welfare rights groups are concerned about mobility into the work world; and governments are investigating community employment programs, guaranteed incomes, and manpower retraining."

Dr. Henson said the grant gave Dalhousie an opportunity to further serve the Atlantic provinces, while "at the same time enriching theoretical understanding of a situation that touches on the lives of all of us."

Svoboda scenography well received

The Josef Svoboda scenography exhibition comprised of stage designs, models and plans and brought to North America by Dalhousie's department of theatre is receiving acclaim at all its stops in Canada and the U.S. While in the nation's capital it was described by the Ottawa Journal art critic as "stunning and beautifully designed".

Svoboda, the chief designer and technical director of the National Theatre of Prague since 1950, is the creator of more than 400 stage designs, and has received international awards both for stage and industrial design.

Professor Peter Perina, Dalhousie department of theatre and a scenographer in his own right, was responsible for bringing the exhibition to Canada. It has been to Quebec City, Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Granville (Ohio), Chicago and will be seen in western Canada this month.

Continuing educators

Dalhousie representatives to the Atlantic Provinces Association for Continuing Education meeting held last week at Memorial University included Dr. Murray Nixon, assistant director of the Division of Continuing Medical Education (presiding); Dr. D. Chaytor, dentistry; Kate MacDonald, dental hygiene; Dr. K. James, pharmacy; Mrs. van Iderstine, nursing; Dr. P. Keane, education; Dr. Tom Parker, director of Summer School and Extension.

\$9,000 OFY grant for clinic

Summer sessions again for disabled children

The Children's Developmental Clinic at the School of Physical Education has for the second summer running been awarded an Opportunities for Youth Grant — \$9,000 plus — to hold summer clinics.

The clinic, organized a few years ago to help children with disabilities, will hold the summer sessions along the same lines as last year, in July and August.

Dr. John C. Lord, director of the clinic, waxes enthusiastic whenever he's asked about the work.

"Our basic aims are to help children with disabilities to improve their bodies and their minds, and to build up their confidence.

"Physical activity is essential to maximize growth and development. But it's unfortunate that too many children lack self-confidence, physical fitness and motor skills, and this may be due to a physical or learning disability, or lack of experience in play and movement — hence the clinic."

Last summer, he said, 50 children took part in the sessions. This summer, 50 or 60 are expected.

During the fall and winter, the regular clinic sessions were held and "one of the new and exciting aspects has been the development of the parents' group."

"We had three groups of parents meeting all year. We give them the opportunity to discuss some of their feelings about being the parent of a child with a disability. Some of them do have frustrations and concerns, and they get the chance to explain those feelings."

We also give them a chance to learn more about what it is like to be a child with a handicap in our society, and we encourage them to learn how to do some of the things we do in a clinic; it may be something simple, such as a new way of feeding, or some nutrition information; it may be something in the way of physical fitness, or self-help skills, or how to raise expectations at home — a variety of things like that.

"But it is individualized. There are general recipes, but these can be broken down for each individual."

Dr. Lord said that the first evaluations from the parents about their program were just being received, "and so far the first few are pretty positive and we're excited about them."

During the past year, the clinic emphasized the team approach. Assistance came from the School of Social Work, and it is interesting that students taking part in the program were from disciplines other than just physical education.

Emphasis was also given to follow-up — "the idea that children come to the clinic not to stay forever but to develop competency and confidence so they can go to



other places with other children and mix well."

The clinic is a two-way street. The staff and the student clinicians are learning at the same time as the disabled children do.

Another development is that the clinic will move from a concentrated one-to-one (teacher-child) relationship when the time is right into a small group setting — "a major goal is the whole idea of socializing and learning to be co-operative."

"We're also learning more and more how to work with children. The ultimate goal, of course, is to integrate the children into all programs in the community, and as we learn more about the kind of support they need, and about the skills needed and demands on them, then we'll be in a better position to help them."

Financial support? "We have negotiations going on now with two groups and I'm reasonably optimistic that we'll get funding for some specific aspects of the program."

Jones guest lecturer

Dr. Robert O. Jones, professor and head of the Department of Psychiatry, and the Sandoz visiting professor for 1975-76, will be a guest lecturer this month at the University of California.

In June, Dr. Jones will be a guest lecturer in the graduate residency program of the State of Connecticut.

Print exhibition

Printed Matter, an exhibit at the Dalhousie Art Gallery, is a survey of recent printmaking in Canada.

The exhibition will run until May 11. Gallery hours are 1-5 p.m. and 7-9 p.m. Tuesday — Saturday and 2-5 p.m. on Sunday. The gallery is closed on Mondays.

The exhibition was organized by the Owens Art Gallery, Mount Allison University and features prints that range from simple silkscreen processes to more complex examples of printmaking.

Forty-seven works by 36 artists are in the exhibition.

Deep Drill cont. from p.13

was a post-doctoral student at Dalhousie until October last year and was on the research vessel Knorr last summer in the same area as the Challenger; Dr. Pat Ryall, who has just completed his doctoral thesis — "A comparison between natural and laboratory oxidation of titanomagnetite in pillow lavas", and has left to teach in Malaya for three years; Tim Milligan; Jeff Clark; Lata Ade-Hall; and Glen Johnson. Keith Appleton and Blaine Hall, graduate students in the Oceanography Department, who have been working with the team, will be presenting papers at the symposium Dr. Ade-Hall is convening.

Cycling clinic at Dal attracts over 100

"Velo Halifax" — it's a new recreational bicycling club organized by and for Halifax bikers. Its aim is to promote bicycling in this area and to date, several meetings, tours and a clinic have indicated that there is a strong interest in cycling by young and old alike.

The clinic, held April 14 at the Dal gym, drew over 100 enthusiasts and covered points on touring, buying a bicycle, riding techniques, maintenance, safety, etc. More clinics, focusing on specific subject areas, like maintenance, will be held.

Velo Halifax has already sponsored a number of tours this year and plans to hold tours "to get in shape" Sunday morning and Wednesday evenings throughout the summer months. This Sunday (May 4), a tour will leave from the Fountain opposite Park Victoria (on South Street) at 10 am, and on Sunday, May 11, a tour will leave from the Dartmouth Shopping Centre at the end of the MacDonald bridge at 10 am. Both are subject to weather conditions. Longer tours are also in the works.

The next meeting of Velo Halifax will be in Sports Nova Scotia offices (5516 Spring Garden Road) on Wednesday, May 14 at 8 pm. Everyone is welcome. For more information on the club, if you can't make the meeting, contact the president, Ron Thomas, at 423-7420, or write Velo Halifax, 1257 Queen Street, Halifax.

Selig, Castonguay honored again

On Canada's field hockey team
on top 12 basketball line-up

Joan Selig Dalhousie's outstanding woman athlete for the last two years, has been selected to play for Canada in the world field hockey championships in Edinburgh this summer.

Ms. Selig, a fourth-year Physical Education student from Halifax, was one of 15 chosen to represent Canada's national women's field hockey team.

She will attend a training camp at Guelph University where the team will be coached by Brenda Read under the sponsorship of the O'Keefe Sports Foundation. The national team will also tour Austria, Holland and Switzerland.

Ms. Selig has been a stalwart of the Tigerettes for the last four years in both field hockey and basketball. She has also represented Nova Scotia in field hockey for five years, and last summer was a member of the Canadian touring team that went across Canada playing exhibition games against England's touring team.

Ms. Selig's field hockey team mate, Helen Castonguay, has also been honored — but for her basketball achievements.

Ms. Castonguay has been chosen by the National Women's Basketball Coaches Association and The Starting Line-Up as one of the 12 top women basketball players in the country.

From Sherbrooke, P.Q., Ms. Castonguay was the season's AIAA league field hockey top scorer. She was also the basketball Tigerettes top scorer, scoring an average of 13.5 points per game, and was chosen as one of the five Atlantic Conference All-Stars.

She was a member of the Nova Scotia basketball team at the Winter Games in Alberta.



Helen Castonguay: On top 12 (Wamboldt-Waterfield)



Queen's coach Tindall guest this week

Frank Tindall, Canada's premier college football coach, will be the guest of honor of the Athletics Division at a social evening at Dalhousie University on Friday, May 9.

Queen's alumni and interested "friends of football" are invited to attend.

In the 28 years Tindall has been head football coach at Queen's, his teams have amassed a record of 108 victories, 79 losses and 2 ties, a record unsurpassed on the Canadian university scene.

The list of ex-Queen's players who have been, and are, performing for the CFL include Ron Stewart, Lou Bruce and Gary Schreider of the Ottawa Rough Riders; Jim Young and Bob Howes of the B.C. Lions; Bayne Norrie, Metse Law, Stu Lang and Mike Lambros of the Edmonton Eskimos; Keith Eaman of the Montreal Alouettes and many others who do not make the headlines.

In the period between 1955 and 1970, Queen's won football championships eight times, culminating the sixties with the CIAU championship in 1968. Until 1974, Frank's teams had maintained a continuous winning season record from 1960.

Frank Tindall attended Syracuse University where he played football and basketball, graduating in 1933. In football, he played guard, was named to the All-Eastern Team and received honorable mention on the All-American teams of 1931 and 1932. He was voted the team's Most Valuable Player in his final year at Syracuse.

In the fall of 1933, he moved to Canada as the first imported lineman and was the playing line coach for the Grey Cup champions Toronto Argonauts as well as line coach for the Toronto Varsity Blues, intercollegiate champions. In 1974, he was named to the Argo's Dream Team for the years prior to 1945.

In 1939, he went to Queen's as football coach, and with the exception of the war years during which intercollegiate athletics were suspended, has remained at the university as head football and basketball coach.

STOPPING A BAD HABIT HIS GOAL

Bob Thayer, specialist of the grunt 'n groan sport at its respectable level, will wrestle with another problem next season.

As newly-appointed head coach of the Dalhousie Football Tigers, he will attempt to stop a bad habit; last season the Tigers lost their six league games.

"We'll be competitive and we'll win some," said Thayer the other day.

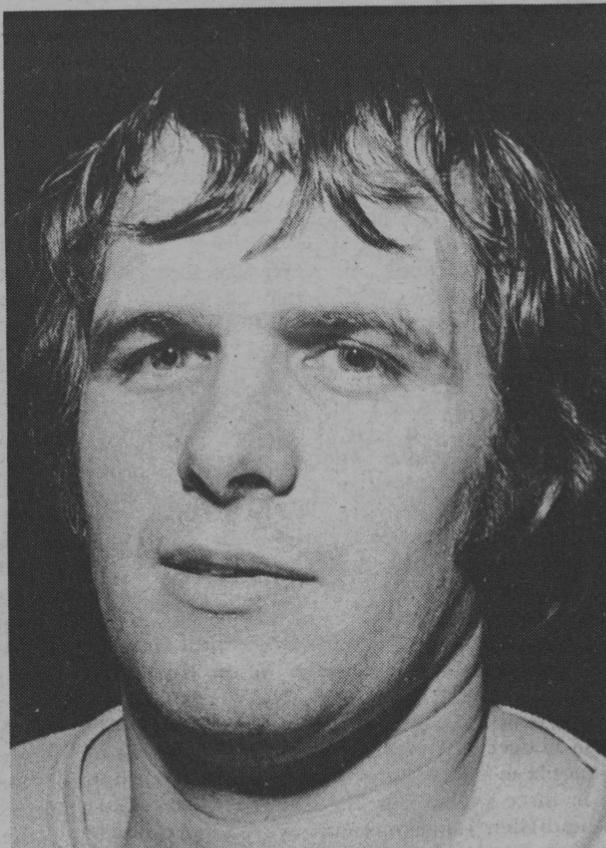
Thayer succeeds Larry Haylor, who took the job at the end of last season when Doug Hargreaves stepped down to concentrate on his duties as athletics director.

Haylor, who is taking a coaching post at the University of Western Ontario — one of Canada's top three varsity football squads — joined the Dalhousie staff last summer from the University of Saskatchewan. During the 1974 season he co-ordinated the Dal Tigers offence, a group of Nova Scotians who in their final game set two AUAA records — longest punt return for a TD, and most yards gained in the kicking game (both by Jeff Neal).

Last season Thayer was assistant coach on the defensive unit, working primarily with linebackers and the line.

A native of Montreal, Thayer has three years behind him as head football coach in Thunder Bay high school circles and two in the Montreal area.

A graduate of McGill, Springfield, Alberta and Washington State universities, Thayer has made a name for himself in wrestling, and last season coached the Dal team in the AUAA championships. He was voted Wrestling Coach of the Year by the AUAA for the team's tremendous improvement in the program. He also led the Nova Scotia wrestlers to the Canada Winter Games and the Canadian Nationals.

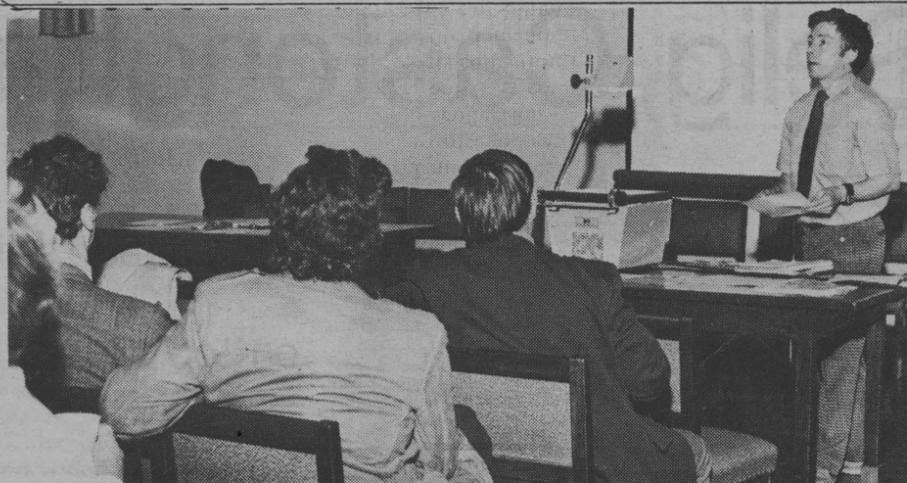


Bob Thayer

GENERAL NEWS



Dr. H.W. King (centre), outgoing president of the DFA talks to new DFA members at large Dr. John Pooley (Phys. Ed.) on the left and Dr. D.B. Clarke (Geology) at the annual meeting. (Wamboldt-Waterfield)



Dr. M.J. Keen, assistant dean and chairman of the Arts and Science faculty planning group, spoke to about 70 faculty members at the annual meeting on "Dalhousie - 1984". (Wamboldt-Waterfield)

Henson in U.K. to give 'distance education' paper

Dr. Guy Henson, Director of the Institute of Public Affairs at Dalhousie, is in England where he will attend the 10th World Conference of the International Council on Correspondence Education (ICCE) in Brighton next week.

Dr. Henson will deliver a paper, prepared with the assistance of several of his institute colleagues, on "Distance In-Service Education Program for Managers and Administrators in a Developing Economy." Those involved in the work include Kell Antoft, assistant director; John A. Dougall, director, Advanced Management Centre; Dr. H.P. Moffatt, research associate; and Thomas C. Rath, co-ordinator, municipal administration program.

With the conference theme being "The System of Distance Education", Dr. Henson's paper is designed to deal with the problems common to developing or lagging regions in generating the necessary trained and experienced administrators, both in the private and public sectors; here the institute plays an expanding role in the Atlantic region.

The paper details the role whereby, since its inception nearly 40 years ago, programs of the institute have benefitted private sector entrepreneurs and managers, and local government administrative officials.

The paper deals with the origin of each such program, its content, methodology, response, outcomes, structures for consultation and plans for future development. The programs are undertaken by two major units of the institute — the Advanced Management Centre and the Municipal Administration Program.

New courses being developed at the AMC are also discussed in Dr. Henson's paper. These include a manager-achievement course which combines seminars with home assignments; a video-tape learning system for group education; and a correspondence course (being developed on a pilot basis) to meet the needs of the small entrepreneur.

Another relevant project undertaken by the Institute and dealt with at some length in the paper is the development of a *Handbook for Elected Officials*. This project is fully financed by the Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research, the Nova Scotia Department of Municipal Affairs, the Union of Nova Scotia Municipalities, the Nova Scotia branch of the Municipal Finance Officers Association, and the Association of Municipal Administrators of Nova Scotia. It is planned as a comprehensive manual aimed at shortening the learning time of elected municipal officials in familiarizing themselves with local government practices and procedures. Such topics as public participation, personnel relations, taxation and community planning will be covered.

The experiences of the Canadian Atlantic provinces, a "lagging region" which has suffered severe out-migration of qualified younger persons in the past, and which is now making efforts to meet, through in-service education, the need for managers and administrators, are highlighted in Dr. Henson's presentation.

The scope of the five-day ICCE conference is worldwide in relevance.

"It is recognition of his standing in the international educational community," said Kell Antoft, "that Dr. Henson was invited to present a paper at this conference. This honor reflects also upon the Institute of Public Affairs and upon Dalhousie University."

DFA seeks 15.4% salary raise

Dalhousie Faculty Association hopes that academic salary increases for 1975-76 will be at least equal to the average 15.4 per cent the faculty of the University of New Brunswick were told in March they would get.

The question of salaries and sabbatical leave pay was discussed briefly at the annual meeting of the association last month.

Dr. H.W. King (Engineering-Physics), the retiring president, told the meeting that the day before, the DFA's salary and sabbatical proposals had been put to the budget committee of the Board of Governors following an earlier meeting with university president Dr. Henry D. Hicks.

While the Board of Governors' decision has yet to be announced — and this will be discussed, if necessary, at a special general meeting of the association — it is understood that the Governors' committee gave the submission from the association a sympathetic hearing.

In a letter circulated to DFA members before the annual meeting, Dr. King outlined the salary committee's proposal to Dr. Hicks in March and to the Governors at their April meeting. The increases sought are as follows:

1. Cost of Living 12 per cent; 2. Parity (eg with UNB) 3 per cent; 3. Career development 3 per cent; 4. Exceptional merit fund 0.5 per cent (budget).

It is also proposed that the 1973-4 floors for each rank be raised by the cost of living, ie 10 per cent for 1974-5 and a further 12 per cent for the 1975-6.

Sabbatical Proposals: As from July 1, 1975, 75 per cent of salary be paid during a full year sabbatical after six years of service or during a half-year sabbatical after three years of service. The present practice of a half year sabbatical on full salary after six years of service to remain unaltered.

Other Atlantic provinces universities have received increases in the 15-16 per cent range, including UNB, Memorial and Mount Saint Vincent.

In his annual report, Dr. King said that the association's main thrust in 1974-75 had been in the area of fringe benefits, and pensions was the major item. Specific proposals aimed at improving the university pension plan were now before the employee benefit committee of the Board of Governors.

The fringe benefit committee was also pursuing the matter of reduced fees for dependents of faculty and was joined in such an effort by all the employee associations and unions on campus. This, too, was before the Governors.

Other items of interest dealt with included nominating John Lord (Phys. Ed.) and Alan Andrews (Theatre) as members on the University-Community Committee and John Godfrey (History) to serve on an Eastern Media Committee. The latter is set up by CAUT and ACTRA to protect the copyright of faculty who have teaching matter recorded on tape, film or video-tape.

Dr. King also spoke of his concern about the relatively low CAUT representation in DFA. "Many members see DFA and CAUT as completely different entities, whereas in fact CAUT is essentially a confederation of local faculty associations such as DFA. As a member of the annual council, DFA has an equal vote in the affairs of CAUT. If all eligible DFA members joined the CAUT, Nova Scotia would in fact be entitled to two members on the board, not just the one we have at present.

"During the past year the CAUT board has been considering important national issues such as the status of women academics, proposed changes in the structure

of federal research granting agencies and the up-coming re-negotiation of federal-provincial arrangements for the financing of post-secondary education.

"On the individual level, CAUT is extending members' benefits by adding to the present portable life insurance scheme. A further goal of CAUT is a truly portable pension plan for all university teachers."

Before the meeting adjourned, Dr. M.J. Keen, assistant dean of arts and science, addressed the group on "Dalhousie, 1984", a lively talk with graphs and tables, showing the high attrition rate of students, considering the question of a unique institution, and discussing position Dalhousie would be in in the future. Discussion on the quality of education ensued.

Officers elected for 1975-76:

President: T. Ghose (Pathology) 2368; 1st Vice-President: A.R. Bevan (English) 3412; 2nd Vice-President: J.R.T. Ettliger (Library School) 3656; Secretary: D.J. Mullan (Law) 3546; Treasurer: Nelle Leidemer (Library) 2059; Members at large: D.G. Gwyn (Anatomy) 2051; R.P. Puccetti (Philosophy) 6570; D.B. Clarke (Geology) 3438; J.C. Pooley (Phys. Ed) 2152; Joan Cummings (Social Work) 3760; Margaret Arklie (Nursing) 2535; Past-President: H.W. King (Eng-Phys) 2356.

Dean-designate also in 'think-tank'; now off to Ghana

Dalhousie is the only institution to have two representatives on the Health Policy Study Group, a small, national "think-tank" of individuals representing government, hospitals, universities, industry and labor.

In addition to Dr. Richard Goldbloom, physician-in-chief and head of pediatrics at the Izaak Walton Killam Hospital for Children (Appointed charter member - University News, last issue), Dr. A. Peter Ruderman, who becomes Dean of the Faculty of Administrative Studies at Dalhousie on July 1, is also a charter member.

Dr. Ruderman, who is with the Department of Health Administration in the School of Hygiene at the University of Toronto, leaves this month on what he calls "a kind of last fling before joining Dalhousie".

As a consultant for the Kaiser Foundation International, he will be off to Ghana to advise the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Economic Planning on the development of a rural health program.

Ceramics

cont from p. 15

suspension of various minerals, is painted on to the surface. It dries immediately leaving a fine dust. The model is then coated with a clear glaze, consisting of Feldspar, china clay, ball clay (a pale colored, sticky clay) and a lead-free "frit" as a flux and fired up to 1095°C. The finished products can be removed from the kiln after 24-36 hours of cooling.

There are several private collections scattered throughout the United States and Canada. Northwestern University, near Chicago, was the first institution to acquire the complete collection and the Nova Scotia Museum requires only a couple of dozen more species to complete its collection.

Today the demand for the mushrooms far exceeds the Lorenzens' capability to produce them. These meticulous ceramic fungi have found their way all over the world from Mauritius to Japan. Many are sent as gifts and become worth while ambassadors of Nova Scotian craftsmanship.